



About 4,000 demonstrators gathered Thursday in Manila to demand the resignation of President Marcos.

Ethiopia Will Move 250,000 Victims of Drought

United Press International

NAIROBI — The Ethiopian government plans to move more than 250,000 people from areas stricken by drought in the northern part of the country to less affected areas, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The plan was said to have been announced this week at a meeting between government officials and Western relief agencies in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

"The theory is the land can no longer sustain the people and they must be moved farther south and closer to relief centers," a diplomat said. "How they are going to do it is still unclear."

The move would be one of the largest emergency migrations in East African history.

"In theory the move is voluntary, but the reality may be different," a diplomat said. "The migration may start as early as next week."

Western relief officials said the famine had worsened rapidly in the past month, and they said they planned to intensify an emergency airlift to the north begun earlier this week.

A relief agency official said more than six million people were in dire need of food. More than 1,000 per week are dying from starvation in Ethiopia's northern three provinces alone.

Under pressure from Western donor countries the government of Ethiopia has in the past few weeks allocated increased resources to the relief effort, providing 50 army trucks and several Soviet-made Antonov-12 transport planes to aid in the distribution of food.

The United States is supplying aviation fuel.

An International Red Cross C-130 transport, which can carry up to 21 tons of food, has been flying three missions a day from Addis Ababa to Wello province. The Red Cross airlift started Monday, and the Ethiopian military began flying relief missions Tuesday.

In addition, relief agencies have joined to provide another Hercules, which will begin flights next week, according to Des Taylor, head of the World Food Program in Ethiopia.

The airift is expected to continue for at least several weeks until more food can be brought into the north by road.

Michael Wiest, the regional director of the Catholic Relief Services in Ethiopia, which handles the bulk of American food shipments to the country, said that many more people would inevitably die. But he said that the situation could be "turned back" if both the Ethiopian government and Western donors stepped up their efforts.

"Ten million people is a conservative figure for the number of people who will urgently be in need of food in the next six months if the rains or more support from the United States and Europe do not come," Mr. Wiest said.

■ Food Aid From Britain

The British government has ordered more emergency relief aid to Ethiopia. The Associated Press reported from London.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the House of Commons that an extra 6,000 tons of grain was to be shipped immediately, in addition to 3,000 tons sent earlier this month.

Britain, which has already sent £1.5 million (\$14 million) in aid this year to 11 African countries suffering from drought, will increase its allocation by £5 million, Sir Geoffrey said. The largest share is expected to go to Ethiopia.

also declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

He said the riot broke out during the delegates' visit. He said no arms were used by the prisoners.

The Red Cross made representations in both Tehran and Baghdad after the incident, but there has been no reply.

The disclosure of the incident marked a departure from traditional Red Cross policy of strict confidentiality on reports of conditions in prisoner-of-war camps.

It followed a report by the Iraqi News Agency that Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq had written Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the United Nations and leaders of other international organizations, informing them of the shooting.

Red Cross Says Iran Shot Prisoners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
GENEVA — The International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday that Iranian guards killed and wounded an undetermined number of Iraqi prisoners of war during a riot in a camp northeast of Tehran two weeks ago.

A Red Cross spokesman, Jean-Jacques Kurtz, said the Oct. 10 shooting was witnessed by three delegates of the all-Swiss humanitarian organization who were visiting the camp at the time.

Mr. Kurtz told The Associated Press in Geneva that "there were dead and wounded."

The next day, he said, the delegates visited 38 of the wounded Iraqi prisoners in hospitals, "but that does not mean that this was the total number of wounded." He

also declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

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GOOD TIMES WERE MEANT FOR KENT

The Good Taste from America.



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Ombudsman to Assess Aquino Panel Report; 4,000 Rally in Manila

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — The case against several members of the Philippine armed forces for plotting to kill Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, was handed over Thursday to a government ombudsman for investigation and prosecution.

Opposition leaders questioned whether the findings of a citizens panel would be pursued aggressively now that the case has moved into the judicial system, which is under the control of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The counts are a creation of Marcos," said Agapito Aquino, younger brother of the slain opposition leader. "What happens from now on is most important."

About 4,000 demonstrators marched peacefully through Manila on Thursday and called for the resignation of Mr. Marcos.

Lorenzo M. Tanada, an opposition leader, said the board's results were of "historic importance because it officially shows the military conspiracy of the Marcos government."

Mr. Tanada also sought to allay public concern about the independence of the ombudsman. He said that the decision of the three-member tribunal "is not reviewable by anyone — not me and not by the president."

If formal charges are filed, the case will be prosecuted before a special court. The special court will be composed of three judges. They must issue a unanimous decision. If they cannot reach agreement, two additional judges will be called in and a majority ruling required.

The prosecution of the case will be watched closely not only in the Philippines but by the U.S. government. Stephen W. Bosworth, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said: "We continue to expect, as President Marcos has promised, that justice will be done."

Four of the five members of the citizens panel found that Mr. Aquino was shot to death at the Manila airport Aug. 21, 1981, in a military conspiracy involving 26 persons, including General Fabian

Ver, the chief of staff and one of Mr. Marcos's most trusted aides.

In a separate report, the panel's chairman, Corazon J. Aquino, blamed the murder on a more limited conspiracy of six soldiers, specifically excluding General Ver.

The head of the government ombudsman's office appointed a three-member tribunal that will review the findings of the board's two reports and decide what indictments, if any, should be handed down.

The ombudsman is free to accept or reject the panel's recommendations. The deputy ombudsman, Manuel Hierro, was named head of the three-member tribunal.

Erectito Mendoza, the Philippine justice minister, predicted that the investigation by the ombudsman's office should not take more than a month.

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LD BRIEFS

Coal Union Seized
Court judge Thursday ordered the seizure of the United Mine Workers for refusing to pay \$5,000 for contempt. Nichols followed the union's failure to pay Wednesday. The judge imposed the fine of \$1 million. Arthur Scargill, leader of the union's 183,000 members, said the talks aimed at resolving the strike, there were 10 hours on the outcome of the session.

U.S. of Arms Violations
New York (UPI) — The Soviet Union accused today of pushing through "crash military limitation agreements." Vladimir Petrovsky, in a speech to the UN, did not specify which agreements were being argued, "has derailed the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear arms has broken off and now either with the Soviet Union and is blocking

Seized in Beirut, Freed
Employees of The Associated Press, more than 30 hours after being held at the news agency's bureau in West Beirut, a radio monitor, Khazan Alabd, told who their captors were or why they had been freed.

Sollar Crime File Urged
An advisory panel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation recommended a computerized file that could throughout the United States to quickly cedar crime suspects and their associates, said the attorney general, William French, William H. Webster.

Names of suspects, their addresses, Social numbers, bank account numbers, state driver's license numbers, automobile license plate numbers, telephone numbers, and names of associates.

The widespread exchange of "lawful information" had limited to handling public information and judicially approved arrest warrant.

Kill 3 Turkish Soldiers

In guerrillas shot and killed three Turkish soldiers north of the Iraqi border, located in the area where separated Kurdish groups started units in August, according to government officials.

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Mondale Asks Rural Voters For an Upset At the Polls

By Sara Fritz
New York Times Service

KEOKUK, Iowa — Traveling by bus through farm towns in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, Walter F. Mondale has asked residents to recall that the rural vote was responsible for Harry S. Truman's surprising victory in 1948 and pleaded for a Truman-like upset of his own.

The Democratic presidential candidate and his entourage set out before dawn Wednesday from Quincy, Illinois, in six buses and traveled 117 miles (187 kilometers) north along the Mississippi River, visiting four small towns, two family farms and a liquor store on the Missouri-Iowa border.

At each stop, Mr. Mondale drew an enthusiastic crowd, and supporters rushed up to shake hands with him.

Mr. Mondale, wearing a gray business suit and riding from town to town in a bus outfitted with draperies and sofas, climbed atop hay bails, pickup trucks and flatbed trailers to deliver speeches.

While the Democratic nominee was clearly stirred by the enthusiasm of the crowds, his comparison of this campaign with the 1948 race was a tacit admission that he, like Truman, was not expected to win.

Two new Harris polls indicate that he is trailing in all three states that he visited.

He noted that immediately before the election in 1948, "there was no noise at all, awful quiet" in the rural areas of America. "But on election day, just whoosh, they put their hands over their mouths and said, 'Look, we did it!'" he said.

One apparent reason Mr. Mondale is trailing in the farm belt is that rural voters blame the Democratic nominee for President Carter's January 1980 embargo on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, although Mr. Mondale claims he opposed it.

Large Cleveland Crowds

Mr. Mondale, attracting large and enthusiastic crowds in Cleveland, predicted victory Thursday despite polls showing him trailing President Ronald Reagan, United Press International reported.

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NATO Commander Requests A Revision of War Strategy

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

BRUSSELS — The NATO supreme allied commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a new war-fighting doctrine involving deep strikes into Eastern Europe with conventional weapons in the event of an attack by the Warsaw Pact.

General Bernard W. Rogers said he hoped the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers would endorse the plan, known as a "follow-on force attack," or FOFA strategy, when they meet Dec. 4-5 in Brussels.

In an interview at his headquarters here, General Rogers said the plan already had been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in NATO's military committee.

More than two years ago, General Rogers began advocating a new strategy that would rely on high-technology systems to track and destroy the second echelon of a Soviet attack in Western Europe.

Some independent defense experts have criticized the concept because of its reliance on expensive and largely unproven technology.

Responding to criticism of the high price of the weapons associated with the strategy, the general said the systems would have to prove cost-effective.

For example, he said a conventional guided missile worth \$50,000 might be able to perform missions now done by aircraft costing up to \$25 million, without risking a pilot's life.

The weapons would be used to create chokepoints by striking bridges, road and rail junctions and marshalling yards he said.

General Rogers said that while



General Bernard W. Rogers

repulsing the enemy front line would remain NATO's top priority, "the attack of follow-on forces with conventional weapons systems may be the determinant of success in our conventional posture."

If the Warsaw Pact invaded Western Europe today, he said, NATO would face the choice between capitulation and resorting to nuclear weapons "within days and not weeks."

Because of shortages of ammunition, trained reserves and pre-positioned spare equipment, "we just cannot sustain ourselves in the conventional posture to the length that we should be able to," the general said.

Asked if NATO's tactical nuclear weapons were still usable, given Soviet parity, he said: "I believe the

credibility of our deterrent has been placed in jeopardy because of the widening gap in force capabilities that goes on every year."

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring a possible Soviet attack.

General Rogers stressed that he did not advocate that NATO adopt the more far-reaching official U.S. doctrine of air-land battle, which involves pre-emptive strikes and ground counteroffensives.

"That's hogwash," said the former U.S. Army chief of staff. "What I'm talking about is the use of weapon systems and not masses of forces attacking Prague or Warsaw."

Among systems under study are pilotless drones to transmit data on forces far beyond the horizon, split-second data processing and target acquisition, and so-called "smart" munitions that home in on individual tanks or radar emitters, the general said.

"Technology is emerging very quickly," he said, referring to the applications of micro-electronics and guidance systems. "The rapidity is almost mind-boggling."

General Rogers said that under the proposed strategy the first target would be Soviet operational maneuver groups, which are highly mobile armored units deployed behind the front lines.

Critics have said that his strategy places too much emphasis on forces far behind the battle lines that might be less relevant than the maneuver groups.

EC Parliament Approves Emergency Budget

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Parliament adopted an emergency supplementary budget on Thursday to ensure payment of farm subsidies until the end of the year.

The Parliament backed down on its demand that the community's 10 national governments provide advances in excess of the 1 billion European Currency Units (about \$750 million) they had promised to help fill a 1.8-billion ECU deficit in the budget.

The parliament defied the EC Council of Ministers by inserting its own higher estimate of community customs-duty proceeds for the year. In effect, the largely advisory Parliament was asserting a right to

make pronouncements on EC revenues as well as spending.

The council had said that 500 million ECU in reductions must be found in other programs to finance essential farm spending. By issuing its estimate that customs duties would bring in an additional 260 million ECUs, the Parliament asserted that only half those cuts would be needed.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Portuguese and EC officials said they had agreed that the process of bringing Portugal into the community was "irreversible."

Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal was in Dublin on Wednesday to sign a statement saying that the two sides had reached a large measure of agreement and hoped to resolve remaining issues

soon. Portuguese officials had asked for such a document.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, the current EC president, signed the statement on behalf of the community.

Government sources said the move was aimed at calming Portuguese impatience over an apparent lack of progress after seven years of negotiations.

The target date for the entry of Portugal and Spain is Jan. 1, 1986.

"There can, and will, be no slippage in this date," Mr. FitzGerald said.

Mr. Soares was asked at a news conference if Portugal would consider joining without Spain if negotiators failed to break a deadlock over Spanish wine and fishing rights. He replied he could not foresee this happening.

U.S. Bishops Say U.K. Must Act to Find Ulster Peace

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

DUBLIN — A group of American Roman Catholic bishops said Thursday that the British government must be the "important actor" in finding a political solution to end what the bishops called the "desperation" of pervasive unemployment, job discrimination and violence in Northern Ireland.

While calling it "reprehensible"

for Irish-Americans to give money knowingly to support violence in the north, Archbishop John O'Connor of New York warned that the problems of Northern Ireland went well beyond trying to end the activities of the Provisional IRA and other violent groups, the general said.

Appearing with three other U.S. bishops at a press conference after they ended a four-day tour of the north, Archbishop O'Connor said people must "look more carefully" beyond the IRA's actions "at what are alleged to be the underlying causes of the injustices that provoke violence."

Bishop James Malone, president of the U.S. Bishops' Conference, spoke of the "evident job discrimination" and unemployment rates running to "40, 50 and even 60 percent among Catholics," who make up about one-third of Northern Ireland's population. There are about a million Protestants in the province, most of them loyal to Britain.

The bishops visited prisons in the north, and prisoners' families without commenting on the innocence or guilt of those in prison, they said in a statement that "we are greatly concerned about the allegations of indefinite imprisonment without trials, charges of abuse in strip-searching, and the widespread distrust among certain communities of the judicial system in general."

Bishop Mark Hurley of Santa Rosa, California, said there were also poor Protestants who "feel as trapped as many Catholics." He said that the biggest point stressed to them was the need for U.S. public opinion to understand "the key role Britain has to play in solving the problem. The ball is in the court of the British government."

He said this was particularly so since publication this spring of a report by the New Ireland Forum on possible routes to peace in the north. The forum brought together the main moderate Catholic leaders of north and south.

"All segments of the population



Kenzo's Burst of Color Ends Season

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kenzo, the most Parisian of all Japanese designers, wound up the fashion season Wednesday night with a summery collection bursting with color and unaffected joy.

A friendly, popular person, Kenzo attracted scores of designers to his show, including Claude Montana, Azzedine Alaïa, Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothee bis and

HEBE DORSEY

Archbishop John O'Connor

here are almost in desperation looking to see what will happen, to see if the British government will open the door for progress," Bishop Horley said. He said that "the tendency to make the IRA the only issue" in the United States "is a serious mistake."

Bishop Malone said the bishops' visit led to a new understanding of the need for a political solution and an important actor in this must be the British government."

The bishops spoke a few weeks before the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was due to come to Dublin to discuss Northern Ireland with Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, the main force behind the forum report.

The Irish are pressing for Britain to take a new initiative. But Mrs. Thatcher said last week that she did not see what Britain could do now and that peace could only come if the divided factions in the North decided they wanted it.

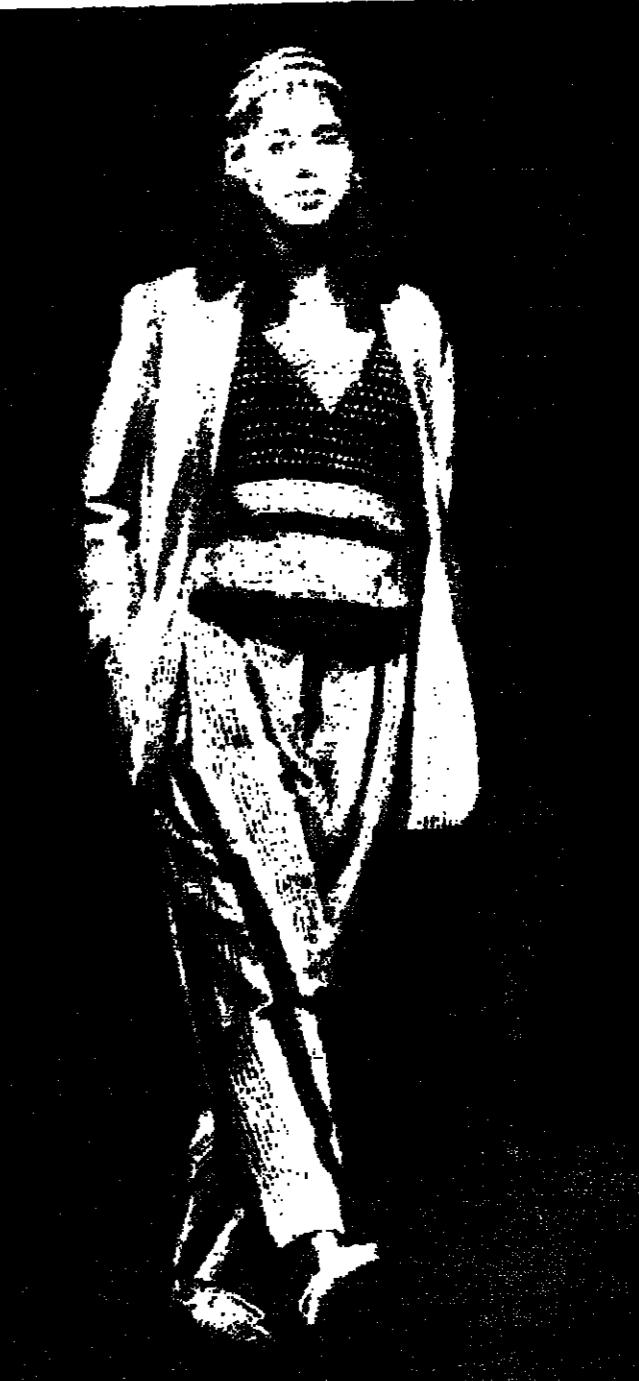
Officials of both Britain and the Irish republic are known to have been annoyed by the U.S. bishops' decision to invite all five Northern Ireland parliamentary parties, including Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, to meet with them. But in the event, they did not confer with Sinn Fein representatives.

Bishop Malone said that, in their meetings in the North, they were told that "a substantial percentage of money" sent by "certain U.S. sources" was used for buying arms but that some is also used for "humanitarian purposes" such as aiding families of prisoners.

The U.S.-based Noraid group is estimated to send at least \$300,000 a year to the north.

Archbishop O'Connor said he would recommend "very, very strongly" against sending money for arms. He said the kind of American help that the north's Catholics needed was for more U.S. businesses to set up operations there.

Bishop Hurley pointed to one positive development in Northern Ireland, saying housing had improved substantially in 10 years.



United Press International
Striped pants and droopy tops in the collection by Kenzo.

The season has been a mildly exciting one. Montana, who usually dominates the scene, took a breather this time but he has done so much for fashion already that he had every right to do so. He has single-handedly turned fashion around, from the gloomy, droopy black-and-gray Japanese look of six months ago to an explosive and colorful scene. Karl Lagerfeld once again emerged as a fashion ace. Thierry Mugler is still a versatile designer who deserves a second look, while Jean-Paul Gaultier had the freshest approach.

There was a contingent of young talents, who tried to group themselves under various labels. A great many were still at an immature stage but the fact that they were there at all was promising.

Unlike previous seasons, when the couturiers' luxurious ready-to-wear seemed dull in comparison with the new designers' cut-and-dash ideas, this season, houses like Chanel, Emanuel Ungaro, Valentino and Jean-Louis Scherzer stood out as solid, reliable value. Maybe things have been moving too fast in fashion lately and women need to let the dust settle.

As usual, Saint Laurent understood it best and set the fashion record straight.

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Israel Slowly Returns to Africa

Offers Military, Economic Aid to Regain Diplomatic Ties

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — When two Nigerian tribal dignitaries visited Israel this summer, government officials rolled out a red carpet and treated them to a well-publicized meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, who was prime minister at the time.

A day later, the Nigerian government, which has no diplomatic relations with Israel, publicly disowned the visitors.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Gambari said at a press conference in Lagos that his government had been "embarrassed" by the unofficial trip. The two dignitaries were suspended from their ceremonial governmental positions.

The incident illustrates the hopes Israel harbors and the obstacles it faces as it conducts a campaign to regain a diplomatic foothold in black Africa. Eleven years after its diplomats were expelled from most of the continent as a result of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, Israel is attempting to edge its way back.

Offering economic and military incentives to governments in need of both, Israel has persuaded two states, Zaire and Liberia, to re-establish full diplomatic ties, and it maintains second-level "interest offices" in eight others.

In other countries, including Nigeria, black Africa's wealthiest nation and with more than 80 million people, its most populous, Israel has established a network of economic ties that officials hope some day will lead to more formal relations.

For Israel, the attempted return to Africa is an effort to break through the isolation that has separated it from most of the Third World. Coupled with a rapid expansion of Israeli trade and economic involvement in Africa, it is also seen as a way of countering

Arab influence while pursuing Israel's strategic and financial interests.

But the road back has been difficult. The only two African leaders to return to re-establish relations, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and General Samuel K. Doe of Liberia, are dictators. Israeli military and intelligence support for them has contributed to an image of Israel as a nation whose expertise is sought by African leaders more concerned with personal survival than national prosperity.

"Africa was our first and most serious diplomatic setback, so it's only natural for Israel to go back now," said Naomi Chazan, head of the African studies department at Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"My quarrel is with how we have gone about it," she said. "There's a strong conflict between two images: the Israel that makes deserts bloom and the bully, macho, militaristic defender of fragile regimes. It's counterproductive to try to be both."

Knowledgeable sources in Israel said the government sells arms regularly to six black African states and has "occasional" dealings with several others.

The only customer the government publicly has acknowledged is Zaire. Published reports suggest that Zaire has bought \$8 million to \$16 million worth of Israeli military equipment during the past two years. Other regular clients are said to include Chad, Gabon and the Central African Republic.

There also are unconfirmed reports that during the past two years, Israel has supplied military assistance to the Marxist government of Ethiopia, which under the late Emperor Haile Selassie was one of Israel's staunchest African allies.

Perceiving themselves as natural

allies of the newly independent Africans, the Israelis pointed in agricultural, health and military specialists in the 1960s and built hospitals and clinics. They gave training and financial support to black nationalists opposing colonial regimes in Mozambique and Rhodesia and trained 6,000 to 7,000 African students in Israel. At one time, Israel had 27 embassies in Africa, more than the United States.

In return, the African states were among Israel's strongest supporters in the United Nations.

But this period came to an end in 1973. By the end of that year, every black-ruled state except Malawi, Swaziland and Lesotho, all of which operated under the influence of South Africa, had severed relations with Israel. At the time, Israeli diplomats attributed the setback to Arab pressure.

In retrospect, the Israelis appear more willing to concede that other matters were also involved, that the cutoff reflected a growing African assertion of solidarity with other developing nations and the ascendancy of the Organization of African Unity, whose members include nearly a dozen Arab and Moslem-dominated countries.

African unity has been fractured seriously in recent years and African self-confidence drained in a decade marked by drought, political unrest and economic decline. There is disenchantment with the Arab states, which many Africans contend never fulfilled promises of financial assistance, along with a decline in the influence of Moscow, which had strongly encouraged the diplomatic break with Israel.

"Internal domestic needs are again dictating African foreign policies," Mrs. Chazan said. "Countries are looking for alternatives."

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Laurent Fabius for lack of imagination.

Besides trying to recoup his own political prestige, confidants of Mr. Rocard say, he is concerned that the party may be heading for a period of political eclipse.

The public employees' strike protested the government's attempt to keep government salary increases to 3 percent, less than half the roughly 7 percent rate of inflation.

It was part of a wave of labor unrest led by the Communist Party, which left the government in July when Mr. Fabius took office and pledged austerity.

The Communists broke their political alliance with the Socialists because of what they regard as the Socialists' betrayal of the "common program," the leftist platform for changing France.

A prime example of this change is the new prime minister. Instead of Pierre Mauroy, a former schoolteacher steeped in Socialist Party politics and rhetoric, the party now has a technocrat: Mr. Fabius, at 38 the country's youngest prime minister in a century, speaks the language of business.

Mr. Mauroy's way was to say soothingly that the government could see light at the end of the French economic tunnel; Mr. Fabius says bluntly that France needs a painful industrial modernization, even if that means more unemployment.

Mr. Fabius, reminiscent of the opposition conservatives, emphasizes anti-inflationary: austerity, business profits and competitive exports.

This approach is aimed at the middle ground in French politics, but it has failed to win significant support in the French electorate or business community. Fewer than 40 percent of the French would vote for leftist parties, close to a postwar low, and less than 25 percent would vote Socialist, according

to several recent polls, including those conducted for the left.

The Socialists, said Dominique Moïse, a French political analyst, "are blamed by leftists for applying right-wing policies and rejected by the right for pursuing ineptly policies that the right believes it could better."

The Socialist government's initial experiments in raising the buying power of lower-paid French workers contributed to inflation while other industrial countries outperformed France economically.

Many Socialist analysts now concede that these early concessions to trade-union and party hard-liners caused economic damage that handicapped the current recovery effort.

Publicly, the Socialist leadership has not acknowledged the need to answer party questioning. The strategy of both Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Fabius is to stick to their austere new line, trying to forge a national consensus on the need for a painful industrial overhaul and hoping the French economy will improve enough by the 1986 parliamentary elections for voters to credit them with responsible management.

The Socialists, despite their unpopularity, can remain a key party in 1986. Under planned changes in election rules, proportional representation would favor small parties, and the Socialists, facing a divided opposition, could conceivably lead a coalition, either with the Communists or with centrist groups.

But the Socialist Party will almost certainly be much smaller and less influential — an ironic aftermath to the 1981 election, which was welcomed as the victory of a political party, not of a charismatic leader such as de Gaulle.

The French presidency has brought out Mr. Mitterrand's capacity for realpolitik, increasingly at the expense of party dogma.

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Crime Rings From Japan Said to Widen U.S. Network

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Yakuza, an organized crime network with more than 100,000 members in Japan, is increasing operations in the United States with drug-smuggling, gunrunning, prostitution, gambling, extortion and money-laundering activities, according to the President's Commission on Organized Crime.

The largest Yakuza operations in the United States are in Hawaii, where the commission said Wednesday, where members prey on Japanese tourists and the large Japanese-American community.

However, in the last five years the Yakuza have also been active in Los Angeles and San Francisco, buying import-export businesses, real estate, oil leases, nightclubs, restaurants, gift shops and tour agencies, according to the commission.

Yakuza members have purchased businesses and property in Arizona, Washington, Colorado and Nevada, which law enforcement officials say is part of a vast money-laundering operation.

In New York, Japanese businessmen have been lured into high-stakes gambling operations jointly operated by Yakuza associates and Italian-American crime figures, according to a Japanese businessman who testified before the commission disguised in a black hood and robes.

"They are devastating and they are dangerous," said Irving Kaufman, an appeals court judge who heads the commission. The panel, operating on a \$5.5-million budget, is charged with investigating organized crime.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

■ New 'Crime Cartels'

On Tuesday, Attorney General



William French Smith

the American Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese communities. This crime was the subject of three days of hearings here by the commission that were opened Tuesday by Attorney General William French Smith.

The Yakuza, organized into hundreds of societies that trace their origins to 17th-century feudal Japan, are known for tattoos that cover their bodies from the neck to the legs.

The tattoos, made with needles that penetrate deep into the flesh, show that a man can undergo great pain and he is a Yakuza for life," said a former Japanese member who testified Wednesday in black robes and with the help of a translator.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

General Westmoreland contends that CBS and several other defendants libeled him in a 1982 documentary titled "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

The documentary said General Westmoreland's command had blocked reports from some officers and from disguised witnesses about the activities of new Chinese street gangs in the United States

Westmoreland Never Asked Figures Be Falsified, Intelligence Chief Says

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The head of military intelligence in South Vietnam in 1967 has testified that General William C. Westmoreland never asked him to falsify intelligence reports and, if the general had, he would have disobeyed him.

Lieutenant General Phillip B. Davidson Jr., 68 and now retired, was giving his second day of testimony Wednesday during the trial in federal court of a \$120-million libel suit brought by General Westmoreland against CBS in connection with a 1982 documentary.

General Davidson said he and other ranking officers learned as early as November 1967 that 25,000 North Vietnamese were moving southward toward Khe Sanh, a U.S. base in northern South Vietnam that came under siege before the Tet offensive.

The documentary said that military intelligence officers engaged in a conspiracy to suppress information about a high enemy presence before the Tet offensive of January 1968. General Westmoreland commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam from 1964 to 1968.

General Davidson was not interviewed for the CBS documentary, but officers under him were.

General Davidson was forthcoming during direct examination by Dan M. Burt, General Westmoreland's lawyer. But he could not recall many of the events that were brought up in cross-examination by David Boies, the lawyer for CBS.

So far, according to Detective George Min of the Los Angeles Police Department and other witnesses, the Yakuza, unlike the Chinese societies known as triads, have not recruited members among Americans of Oriental extraction.

General Westmoreland specifically accused CBS of saying he had deceived President Lyndon B. Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arbitrarily set a ceiling of 300,000 on enemy strength, suppressed reports of a higher enemy presence and engineered a cover-up on the Tet offensive.

The documentary said General Westmoreland's command had blocked reports from some officers and from disguised witnesses about the activities of new Chinese street gangs in the United States

nam each month in the fall of 1967.

General Davidson said Wednesday there was no evidence that infiltration had reached such proportions before January 1968.

Moreover, General Davidson said, there was usually a six-month time lag before most intelligence officers would know the magnitude of infiltration.

General Davidson said he and other ranking officers learned as early as November 1967 that 25,000 North Vietnamese were moving southward toward Khe Sanh, a U.S. base in northern South Vietnam that came under siege before the Tet offensive.

But the source of the information, the general said, was highly secret communications intelligence from the National Security Agency.

General Davidson said that such information was not normally shared with officers in the "combined intelligence center" because Vietnamese with fewer security checks working there.

Relying on military reports that were compiled after the Tet offensive, General Davidson told Mr. Burt that the size of the "attacking force" was \$4,000, much lower than the figure that CBS is expected to advance later in the trial.

According to the CBS documentary, the U.S. military was caught unprepared for the size of the offensive.

Among the key issues in the trial

Swiss Give Zia Foe Residency

By Dan M. Burt
New York Times Service

BERN — A Pakistani opposition leader, Benazir Bhutto, has been allowed residency in Switzerland. It said her permit would be valid until February and then subject to review. Her father, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was executed in 1979 by the government of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Both Failed the Test

For most of their second debate last Sunday, Ronald Reagan was calling Walter Mondale weak and Walter Mondale was calling Ronald Reagan dumb. Instead of proving himself right or the other man wrong, each candidate just replayed the claims of his commercials that the president is, above all, a mindless militarist or that Mr. Mondale is, deep down, a Commie-coddler. Call it, at that low level, a draw. Both men succeeded in evading hard questions.

It was the public that lost. Consider the gravest issue of national security: How will the nuclear competition with the Soviet Union end? It is not beyond the wit of man to state the candidates' competing prescriptions.

Mr. Reagan believes all recent presidents engaged in "unilateral disarmament" that left the Russians "superior." He is determined to achieve American superiority instead, either by unilateral buildup or, if the Russians can be frightened enough, with their agreement. He seeks superiority not only in offensive weapons, which deter attack by threatening a holocaust, to try to make America invulnerable he would also break out of terms forbidding defensive weapons. Eventually he would offer this defense technology to the Soviets if they accepted "real" disarmament.

Mr. Mondale thinks nuclear superiority is unattainable, indeed meaningless, and therefore finds the arms race pointless, dangerous. He concedes that he foresees no alternative to deterring attack with the threat of mutual devastation. He would return to seeking agreements that guaranteed retaliatory "parity" — the certainty that either side could destroy the other no matter which attacked first. He would not pursue defensive weapons because no effective ones are in sight — and because just trying would only stimulate a race for new, overpowering offensive weapons.

There you are: rival positions easily stated. But did either man even come close to framing the issue in that honest fashion? No, and why not? Apparently because Mr. Reagan was afraid to be shown up as indifferent to negotiation, while Mr. Mondale was afraid to show up as panting for Soviet acquiescence. Their mutual name-calling not only replaced serious debate but prevented it.

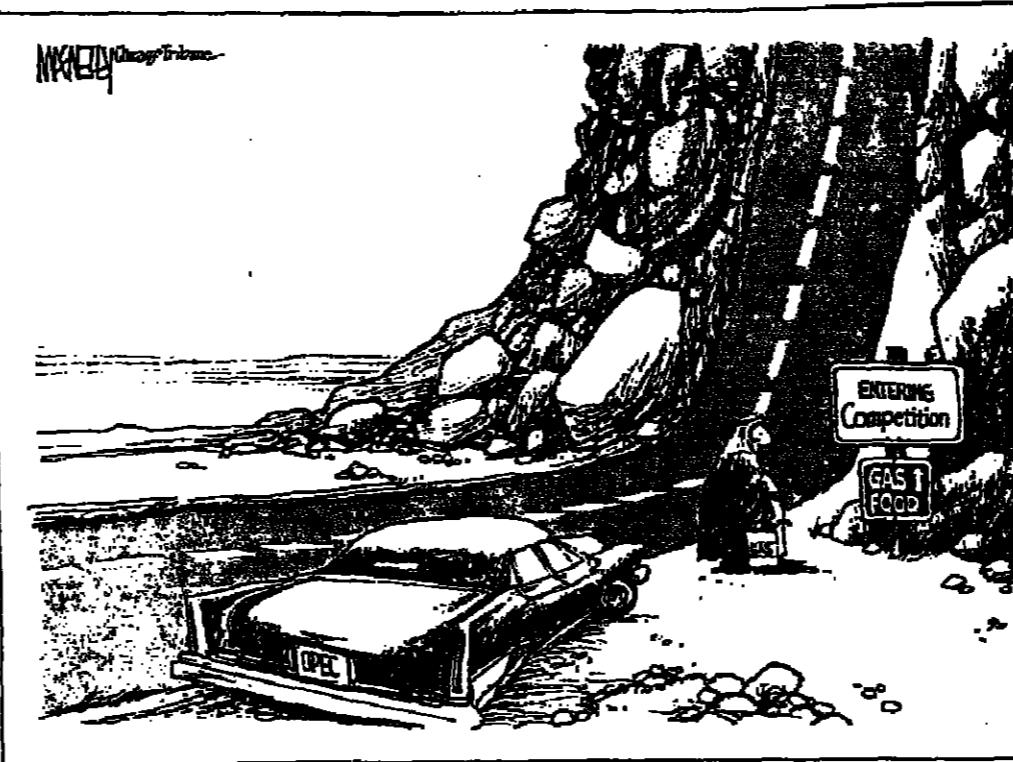
So, too, on Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan, despite current embarrassment about assassinations, clearly believes that a proxy army of dissidents can cause enough havoc to topple the Marxist Sandinist regime or force it to change its spots. Mr. Mondale obviously believes that force is justifiable only to prevent the Sandinists from stirring rebellion or attacking elsewhere.

Once again, an easily defined difference. But again the president preferred not to be seen as the sponsor of a military solution, and Mr. Mondale preferred to drown his "contain but let live" formula in tough-sounding mush.

There was no time for the complexities of other societies, no time even to rank America's capacities to control events abroad. When they came to the Middle East the debaters retreated into a narrow squabble about protection of the marines who died in Lebanon. Here they mirrored their caricatures of each other, with Mr. Mondale complaining about the failure to retaliate and Mr. Reagan boasting of restraint.

The public lost in all this was a precious opportunity to be instructed in the risks and promise of different approaches. The candidates came to the debates obsessed with the knowledge that millions of voters are more concerned with personality than policy. Thus intimidated into striking poses they never even tried persuasion. On that most crucial test of leadership, both men failed.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Reagan and Armageddon

The Book of Revelation last got a big press in 1976, when Hollywood used it as the basis of a little movie called "The Omen." It showed any number of bad things happening to any number of good people because Satan, in the shape of a small boy, was back in town — and Armageddon was just around the corner. Now the Book of Revelation is getting an even bigger press: Some very serious people are worried that President Reagan subscribes to Armageddon prophecy and may even be influenced by it in designing nuclear policy.

Many Armageddonists are among Mr. Reagan's most enthusiastic supporters. They believe that America's enemies are God's enemies and that to destroy Satan is therefore to do God's work. The final Battle of Armageddon would be fierce ("whosoever" was not found written in the book of life was cast into the lake of fire), but the few survivors would live with Christ in the new Jerusalem. And, according to the Armageddonists, the signs that the battle is near are all around.

That some Americans suspect Mr. Reagan of also seeing those signs is not surprising. In 1980, as on several occasions before he ran for president, he said, "We may be the generation that sees Armageddon." He said it again in 1983 when asked about his characterization of the Soviet Union as "an evil empire," adding that "there have been times in the past when

people thought the end of the world was coming ... but never anything like this." And in last Sunday's debate the president said that "no one knows whether Armageddon is a thousand years away or day after tomorrow."

This week a coalition of Christian and Jewish leaders told Mr. Reagan to repudiate the Armageddon ideology as a perversion of Scripture and a danger to national security. Even the Reverend Jerry Falwell joined them, charging that evangelical theologians falsely hold a nuclear holocaust to be imminent and inevitable. Leaders of the religious right condemned this protest as subjecting the president to an unfair test of faith. But is it any more unfair than the test to which he has subjected others? It was Mr. Reagan who said that he did not believe someone could be compassionate and yet support a woman's right to abortion.

It is hard to believe that the president actually allows Armageddon ideology to shape his policies toward the Soviet Union. Yet it was he who first portrayed the Russians as satanic and it is he who keeps on talking about that final battle. A president who so readily invokes religious references ought to be able to state clearly what this one has to do with anything on his White House desk.

The right answer is "nothing."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Up From Foul Tunnels

The Apollo Project to land men on the moon presented technology in its best light — an imaginative use of high skills to accomplish a stirring and peaceful purpose. But that high venture began in the subterranean factories of Nazi Germany. And the links between the light and the dark were direct: The project manager for Apollo's Saturn-5 rocket, Arthur Rudolph, turns out to have been the production manager in charge of slave laborers who built the German V-2 missile.

Mr. Rudolph was one of 118 German rocket engineers brought to America after World War II. The Justice Department, belatedly examining his past, announced on Oct. 17 that he had resigned his U.S. citizenship earlier this year rather than face deportation charges that he worked thousands of slave laborers to death.

Most were prisoners of war. They worked in underground tunnels built to protect the German missile factory from air attack. Conditions were so appalling that even Albert Speer, Hitler's economics minister, described them as barbaric. A Justice Department official now says: "Some of the workers we talked to, grown men, broke down and wept recalling the conditions in that factory."

There was no heat or ventilation in the

tunnels. Living underground, the prisoners worked 12-hour shifts, seven days a week. Beatings and executions were common. On one occasion Mr. Rudolph attended the slow hanging, before the rest of the workers, of 12 prisoners accused of sabotage. Out of a labor force of 60,000, 20,000 to 30,000 were killed.

Could the German rocket engineers not have known about the means used to realize their designs? Did the United States so desperately need the skills of this unsavory crew that it was willing to ignore their crimes? As the Cold War intensified, American authorities seemed less inclined to press their inquiries.

The inventive dwarfs who worked men to death in dark tunnels for Hitler's ends were as happy to work for the U.S. Army or NASA.

Rocket-building is no easy art. Constructing the V-2 missile, especially in wartime conditions, was a remarkable technical achievement, the fruit of an effort equivalent to the Manhattan Project to develop atomic weapons. The first rockets developed after the war, in the Soviet Union as well as in America, were mere adaptations. Talented men can work for an evil cause. Too bad that Mr. Rudolph's talents were also judged essential to an untainted one.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR OCT. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Political Fistfights in Louisiana

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall is going after the votes in twenty different languages this year. If the Democratic organization does not get its share of the great cosmopolitan vote it won't be because it didn't try. Spelbinders have been engaged to disseminate doctrine in Yiddish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Greek, Italian, Polish, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, Chinese, Danish, French, German, Armenian and Boweryess, among other tongues. There is no reason why any man, no matter his nationality, should be without a mass meeting. He can have it for the asking. The international oratorical brigade has been rehearsing. When they all get together it sounds like a flock of crows being run through a sausage machine.

1934: Political Fistfights in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — First blood in the hot local election contest expected here next month was drawn in the lobby of the Roosevelt Hotel [on Oct. 25], when Senator John H. Overton and Burn W. Henry, president of the Honest Election League of New Orleans, tangled in three minutes of fast and furious fistfights. Bystanders finally succeeded in separating the two and then carried the badly battered Senator to his rooms. He was bleeding profusely when the fight was stopped. It followed Senator Overton's refusal to apologize to Mr. Henry for remarks on the floor of the Senate when Mr. Henry's organization was contesting the Senator's election due to the basking of the political machine of Senator Huey Long.

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Sophisticated Weaponry Can Backfire

By Mark A. Uhlig

NEW YORK — Now that tenta-

tive talks are under way be-

tween the Salvadoran govern-

ment and the guerrillas, both sides have

began to press for battlefield ad-

vantages that translate into negotiating

leverage. The sad irony in this fight-

and-talk strategy is that the govern-

ment's position is likely to be under-

mined by the \$196.5 million in U.S.

military aid approved for fiscal 1984.

The new aid is likely to exacerbate

the traditional weaknesses of the Sal-

voran army, thereby threatening

the prospects for negotiations and

ultimately encouraging direct U.S.

involvement in an escalating war.

According to senior U.S. officials

in the area, most of the military aid

will be spent on "capital im-

provements" — new aircraft, heli-

copters and improved naval capabili-

ties — in the hope that U.S. technology

can substitute for firsthand assis-

tance from U.S. advisers.

All the weapons contemplated in

the aid package are standard tools of

the U.S. military, but their use in El

Salvador promises to be inappropri-

ate, if not clearly counterproductive.

In the Salvadoran army, known for

fighting a "toe-to-toe" war and retreating

to its barracks at night, the aid pack-

age is likely to reinforce the wrong

tendencies. By relying on complex

weapons and heavy firepower rather

than a dedicated effort to fight the

guerrillas on their own ground, the

army gives up hope to regain control

of the countryside, and will undoubt-

edly risk high civilian casualties.

The most conspicuous offenders in

this regard are aircraft weapons, in-

cluding the bombs, napalm and other

explosives carried by A-37 jets and

the extraordinarily destructive Gat-

ting gun fire of AC-47 gunships. Posi-

tive identification of targets from the

air is difficult in any circumstances,

and in conditions of guerrilla war it

verges on impossible. The inevitable

result is reckless and indiscriminate

bombing that kills more civilians

than dispersed guerrilla fighters.

It also terrorizes civilians, forcing

them to flee and depriving guerrillas

of local cover and aid. The returning

civilian population can hardly be ex-

pected to provide the loyal support

that the government must cultivate if

it is ever to win lasting peace.

aid package — new ships — is simply

wasteful. Inspired by the Reagan ad-

ministration's dubious claim that Sal-

voran guerrillas depend on outside

sources of supply, this effort would

seek to do in El Salvador what the

United States cannot accomplish off

its own shores — shut out illegal sea

traffic — and it will undoubtedly

require direct U.S. help.

All in all, the aid package suggests

a familiar scenario: incremental esca-

lation of the war, fed by and built

around complex U.S. weaponry.

Rather than put pressure on the

guerrillas, will do their work for

them by further alienating the army

from the population. Rather than set

*as if He Sees
the Alternative*

Geyelin

State Department spokesman John Hughes said: "I don't think the president was narrowing the situation down to everybody's part than that of other forces working for democratic change in the Philippines."

Only an institution dedicated to diplomacy could have conveyed so decorously the message that the president did not know what he was talking about. The wonder is that Walter Mondale, whose response in the debate presented him as something of an expert on the Philippines, did not correct the president. From his experience as vice-president Mr. Mondale is as aware as "everybody" with any understanding of the Philippine scene that there are quite reasonable and powerful anti-Marcos forces working, as Mr. Hughes said, "for democratic change."

But that is not the impression the president conveyed. On the contrary, what he conveyed was an all too familiar either/or cast of mind that is entirely consistent with Vice-President George Bush's famous belief in the Marcos regime: "We love you adherence to democratic principles and to democratic process."

Mr. Reagan did not go that far, even acknowledging that "there are things there in the Philippines that do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights." But the alternative, he said, "is a large Communist movement to take over the Philippines."

It is that unqualified statement that shook up policy-makers at the State Department who are now struggling with the things that "do not look good to us from the standpoint right now of democratic rights."

What does not look good is the damning judgment of four out of the five members of a commission appointed by Mr. Marcos himself to investigate the assassination a year ago of Benigno Aquino Jr. He was the popular and promising leader of the opposition forces that have now been conspicuously excluded from Mr. Reagan's analysis of the alternatives in the Philippines.

The commission did much more than simply shatter Mr. Marcos's crude efforts to cover up the crime by blaming it on a Communist conspiracy. What the majority found was a military conspiracy reaching all the way up the chain of command to General Fabian Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces. General Ver is ultimately connected to President Marcos and his almost equally powerful wife, Imelda. The idea that he could have acted without some sense of their consent strains credibility.

We are talking, then, about a real crisis and quite probably a real crossroads in the Philippines.

Reacting with admirable fore-sight, the U.S. State Department has zeroed in not only on the report of the commissioners' chairman, which projected a much narrower, lower-level military "right," but also on the unanimous findings of the other four commissioners. General Ver has taken a leave of absence, which may say something about how seriously Mr. Marcos views the matter.

But the outcome is going to depend on how serious Mr. Marcos takes the U.S. insistence that "those responsible" — no matter who they may be — will be held accountable for this terrible crime. And that is going to depend, in turn, on whether he believes that, in the end, the United States will ease off rather than make alternative, as Mr. Reagan put it in Kansas City, of throwing the Philippines to the wolves and then facing the Communists' power in the Pacific.

There is no denying that America has had with a long tradition of friendship in the Philippines but also an important strategic role as the naval base at Subic Bay and the air base at Clark Field. And there's an issue of U.S. foreign policy, with the defining element of a significant Communist guerrilla force.

The U.S. prime Communist Party, the CPUSA, is growing in strength — a growth that reflects the demographic changes in the Philippines. The Marcos regime has been fighting against the Communists, with the support of the U.S. State Department, but that may be changing. The Marcos regime, which has been supported by the U.S. State Department, may be forced to turn to the Communists for help. This is a very dangerous situation for the Philippines.

Mr. Reagan's position is that the Philippines should be left to its own devices. He has said that the U.S. will not interfere in the internal affairs of the Philippines. This is a very dangerous position for the Philippines.

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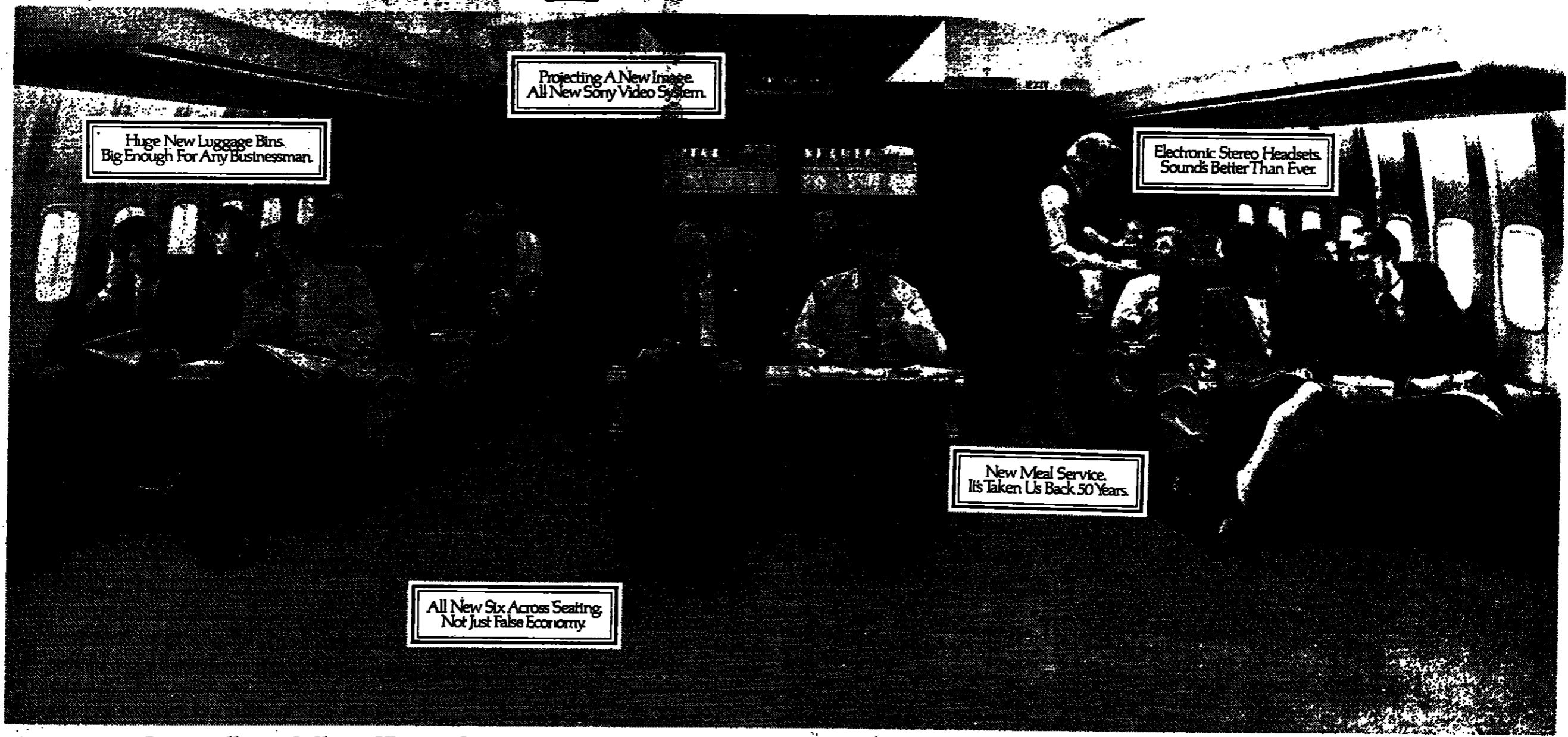
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TRAVEL

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA. Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51). **RECITALS** — Oct. 29: Monique Mondou-Muth soprano, Eva Salmoner piano (Debussy, Ravel). Oct. 30: Edward Eichwalder violin, Werner Pelinka piano (Bartok, Schubert). Oct. 31: Stefan Mendel piano (Beethoven, Mozart). **International Theatre** (tel: 31.62.72). **THEATER** — Oct. 27: "Our Town" (Wilder). **Konzerthaus** (tel: 72.12.11). **CONCERTS** — Oct. 28: Vienna Symphoniker, Hans Graf conductor, Thomas Christian violin (Beethoven). Oct. 29: Vienna String Trio (Beethoven). **RECITAL** — Oct. 30: Rudolf Buchbinder piano (Haydn, Schubert). **Staatsoper** (tel: 53240). **OPERA** — Oct. 27, 30, Nov. 1: "Così fan tutte" (Mozart). Oct. 28 and 31: "La Traviata" (Verdi). Oct. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart). **Theater an der Wien** (tel: 57.96.32). **MUSICAL** — Through October: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber). **Volksschauspiel** (tel: 53240). **OPERETTA** — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Miller). Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP. Royal Flemish Opera (tel: 233.66.85). **OPERA** — Oct. 28: "Nabucco" (Verdi). **BRUSSELS.** Astoria (tel: 518.14.94). **RECITAL** — Oct. 28: Jill Feldman soprano, Alize Zylberajch piano (Mozart, Rossini). **EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 2: "Arts" (Lloyd Webber). **Volksschauspiel** (tel: 53240). **OPERETTA** — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Miller). Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. Carlsberg Glyptotek (tel: 12.10.65). **CONCERT** — Oct. 28: Poul Bergelund Quartet. **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 30: "Anni" (Nikolskij Gallery) (tel: 13.16.52). **EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 2: "American Art" (Rosenborg). To Dec. 16: "Sceneries by Theodor Bok." **Old Field Palace** (tel: 10.16.22). **CONCERT** — Oct. 27: The Zealand Symphony Orchestra, Tamas Veto conductor, Kaja Saarikko violin (Nordgreen, Stenius). **Royal Museum of Fine Arts** (tel: 11.21.26). **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 11: "Restoration Pictures." **Thorvaldsen Museum** (tel: 12.15.32). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 4: "The Return of Thorvaldsen." To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."

ENGLAND

LONDON. Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). **Barbican Art Gallery** — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." **Barbican Hall** — Oct. 28: English Baroque Choir, Leon Lovett conductor (Bach, Haydn). Oct. 30: English Chamber Orchestra, Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Bach, Tchaikovsky). Oct. 31: GSMD Symphony Orchestra, Vilim Tancky conductor (Smetana), London Concert Orchestra, Bramwell Tovey conductor (Tchaikovsky, Borodin). **Barbican Theatre** — Royal Shakespeare Company — Oct. 27: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). **British Museum** (tel: 636.15.55). **EXHIBITIONS** — To January: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection," "Prints in Germany 1880-1933." **Hayward Gallery** (tel: 928.57.08).

WEEKEND

HOLIDAYS

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(List in Classified Section)

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings." **Royal Academy of Arts** (tel: 734.90.52).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch." To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."

To Dec. 13: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." **Royal Opera** (tel: 240.12.00).

BALLET — Oct. 27 and 31: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton, Glazunov).

"Monotones II" (Ashton, Satie).

"Daphnis and Chloe" (Ashton, Ravel).

OPERA — Oct. 30: "Carmen" (Bizet).

• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Mary Martin (1907-1969).

OPERA — Oct. 27: "Tosca" (Puccini).

HAMBURG. Congress Centrum (tel: 35291).

MUSICAL — Through October:

"Cars" (Lloyd Webber).

• Volksschauspiel (tel: 53240).

OPERETTA — Oct. 29: "The Beggar Student" (Miller).

Oct. 31: "Die Fledermaus" (Strauss).

FRANCE

PARIS. Artcurial (tel: 299.16.16). **EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 24: "Umberto Mastroianni: Sculptures 1956-1984."

• Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 27.71.13).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 7: "De Maeter à Noe Jours."

• Hotel Meridien (tel: 758.12.30).

JAZZ — To Nov. 4: Eddie Shaw saxophone.

• Institut Néerlandais (tel: 705.85.99).

CONCERT — Oct. 28: Amsterdam Guitar Trio, Helen Metzler flute (Boulangier, Beethoven).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 2: "Armando," paintings and drawings (Maurizio Cavaradossi) (tel: 272.21.13).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 30: "Hôtel de Lanzes" (tel: 27.61.27).

EXHIBITION — To January: "Photographs by Lucien Clergue."

• Musée de la Marine (tel: 553.31.70).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 15: "Tahiti," paintings, drawings and artifacts (Cézanne) (tel: 246.13.09).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "Maggie Magg's Kab."

• Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.32.14).

EXHIBITION — To Oct. 29: "Picasso 1890-1972."

• Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 556.14.10).

EXPOSITION — To Oct. 28: "Foires Internationales d'Art Contemporain."

To January: "Dounous Rousseau."

• Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 21: "18th century French Drawings."

• New Morning (tel: 523.58.39).

JAZZ — Oct. 28 and 29: Gary Burton Quartet.

• Sale Gaveau (tel: 562.20.30).

RECITAL — Oct. 29: Fransje Buftink (Rachmaninoff, Liszt).

CONCERT — Oct. 27: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Vallez conductor (Haydn, Vivaldi).

• Théâtre de la Ville (tel: 274.22.77).

JAZZ — Oct. 27: Compagnie de Bertrand Lubat.

Oct. 28: Jimmy Smith organ.

Oct. 29: Dave Holland Quintet.

Oct. 30: Gordon Beck Quintet.

• Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 723.47.77).

OPERA — To Jan. 27: "La Perichole" (Offenbach).

• Théâtre du Forum des Halles (tel: 525.57.43).

POP — Oct. 27: Claudine Daily.

• Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel: 256.70.80).

CONCERT — Oct. 28: Quanor Vermeir (Beethoven, Mozart).

• Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: 323.44.44).

OPERA — Oct. 28: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

OPERETTA — Oct. 27: "La Zarzuela"

GERMANY

BERLIN. Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.49).

BALLET — Oct. 29: "Carmenita" (Madigan).

EXHIBITION — Oct. 28: "Jenifa" (Janáček).

Oct. 30: "From the House of the Dead" (Janáček).

EXHIBITION — To Nov. 18: "The Age of Vermeer and de Hooch."

To Dec. 16: "Royal Academy Architecture."

To Dec. 13: "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection."

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HAMBURG. Congress Centrum (tel: 35291).

MUSICAL — Oct. 26 and 27: "Showboat" (Kern, Hammerstein).

RECITAL — Oct. 27 and 30: "André Schiff piano (Bach, Ravel).

OPERA — Oct. 28: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 13: "Korean Art Treasures."

FRANKFURT. Cafe Theater (tel: 77.46.66).

THEATER — Through October:

"1984" (Orwell).

• Oper Frankfurt (tel: 256.25.29).

OPERA — Oct. 27: "Tosca" (Puccini).

HAMBURG. Congress Centrum (tel: 35291).

MUSICAL — Oct. 26 and 27: "Showboat" (Kern, Hammerstein).

RECITAL — Oct. 27 and 30: "André Schiff piano (Bach, Ravel).

OPERA — Oct. 28: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 1: "I Ormandy" (Cavalli).

OPERA — Oct. 28: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).

RECITAL — Oct. 29: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).

OPERA — Oct. 30 and Nov. 1: "L'Orfeo" (Cavalli).

EXHIBITION — To Dec. 9: "William Tell" (Rossini).

OPERA — Oct. 30 and Nov. 1: "William Tell" (Rossini).

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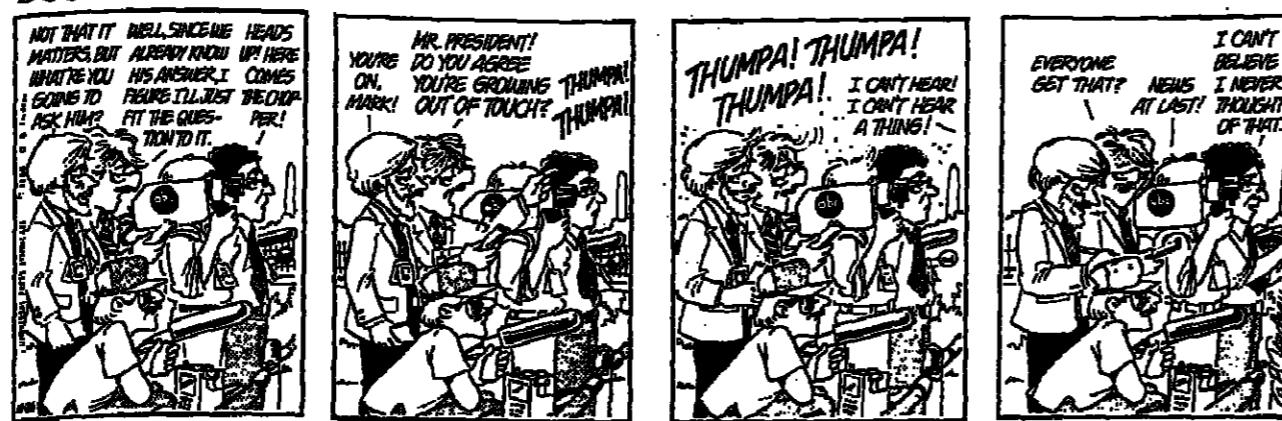
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TRAVEL

DOONESBURY



What's Doing in Buenos Aires

by Edward Schumacher

BUENOS AIRES — Buenos Aires is a city of high style and great passion, a city so huge, so modern and so resplendent that few first-time visitors fathom that it exists in the deep south of South America. Argentines call it *Mi Buenos Aires querido* ("My beloved Buenos Aires") and have devoted countless sizzling tangos and flowery poems to it.

The city is an experience, more than a place to see sights. The 11 million *porteños*, as the residents are called, are almost all descendants of European immigrants, and they enjoy the highest living standard in Latin America. By day, they relish walking its bustling streets and picnicking in its leafy parks. By night, and way into the early morning, they crowd its theaters, cabarets and restaurants. *Porteños* speak Spanish, but with an Italian flavor because Italian is their dominant heritage.

The Southern Hemisphere spring comes to Buenos Aires in September. Until January, when the humid summer sets in and the *porteños* abandon the city, is a superb time to visit. Argentina now has a democratically elected government: Raúl Alfonsín became president last December, and the country has since exploded with a flowering of creativity and expression.

The visitor may be startled when changing money to get currency appearing to be worth one million pesos. Alas, the Argentine government has changed the value of the currency, so those bills, though still in circulation, are really worth 100 pesos. That is about \$1 at one day's exchange rate this week.

The change in the currency is a reflection of the country's inflation, currently running at an annual rate of between 600 and 700 percent. Stores often mark up their prices weekly, while the peso devalues daily. One effect has been a tremendous boom in consumer spending. The national attitude is to buy it while you can. Even blue-collar workers dress in the latest fashion.

EVERYWHERE the Spaniards settled in Argentina, they built a church; the Italians, finding churches when they arrived, built opera houses. The crown jewel is the nearly 80-year-old Teatro Colón. Its hand-carved chairs, flowered Art Nouveau lights and plush red velvet climbing many balconies to "paradise" as the aficionados call the top balcony, are sights to behold.

Argentina is the classical cultural capital of Latin America, and among the operas this season are Mozart's "Magic Flute" in October and Prokofiev's "War and Peace" in November. Ballets or concerts may be enjoyed throughout the season in the city's smaller halls. Listings of musical events are in daily newspapers, and hotel concierges can usually get tickets, though having your travel agent book for the Colón is wise. Opera tickets usually run from \$5.50 in the top balcony to \$30 in the orchestra.

Taxis are plentiful, metered and generally honest. From the international airport, however, you must take either a bus (about \$5) to the center of the city or a car, called a *remise*, (about \$32). Counters are in the terminals.

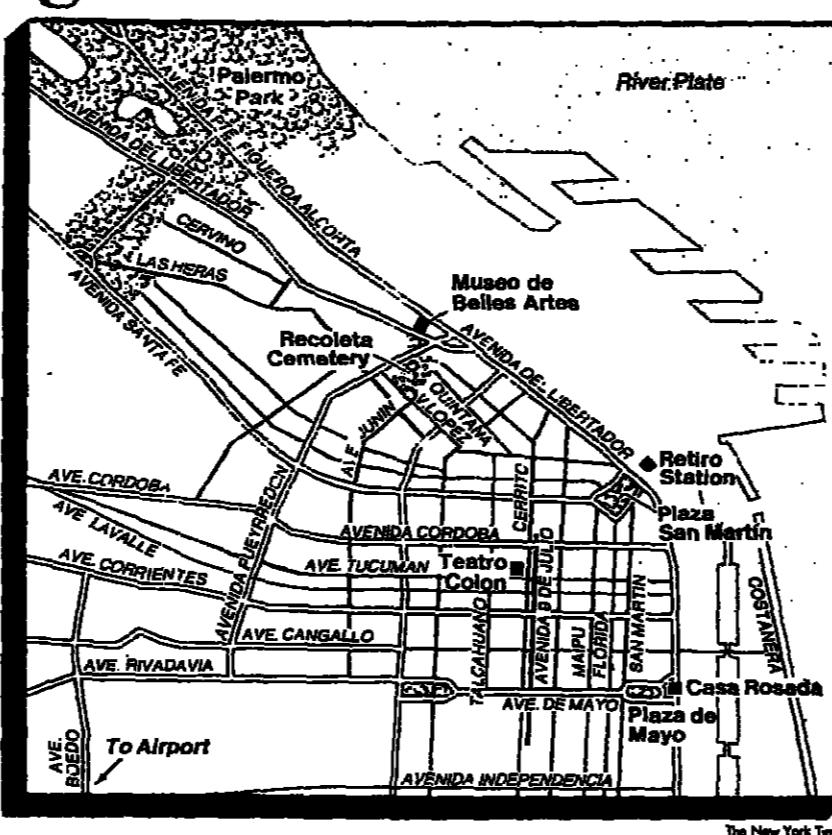
The city has overcrowded buses called *colectivos*, plus a limited subway system that is old and tattered but clean and safe.

To get an overall idea of the city, take a three-hour bus tour (about \$7). The concierge at your hotel can arrange to have you picked up by the Citytour company. After you have seen the city from a tour bus, it is easier to return to the neighborhoods you enjoyed, and to walk about leisurely. Crime is rare, and Argentines often speak English.

San Telmo, in the southern part of the city, was once the fashionable residential district, but epidemics in the 19th century emptied it. Today, San Telmo is in the midst of a revival as a Bohemian quarter. Many of its old houses, along with their beautiful interior patios, are being rebuilt. Every Sunday, a small plaza on Defensa, in the heart of San Telmo, is turned into an antiques market that draws huge crowds. At the same time most of the dozens of antique shops in the area are also open and fun to browse in. Prices are usually meant to be bargained down by between 10 and 25 percent.

For a look at a more rough-and-tumble part of old Buenos Aires, take a cab further south to La Boca, the old Italian district on the docks of the Riachuelo River where it feeds into the River Plate (actually an Atlantic estuary). The colorful but crumbling old metal-sided houses cry out for preservation efforts. Paintings done on the sides of the houses are more cheerful, however.

THE Museo de Bellas Artes (Avenida del Libertador), the city's main art museum, has a small but respectable



collection that includes contemporary Argentine, North American and European works. It is open Tuesday through Sunday from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 3 to 7 P.M.; admission is about 55 cents.

But the place to see is the city's thriving contemporary painting and sculpture is in the dozens of private galleries; some of the best are Ruth Benzacar (Florida 1000), Praxis (Arenales 1311), Wildenstein (Córdoba 618) and Zurbarán (Cerro 1522).

One museum that houses a collection of South American artifacts is the José Hernández Museum (Avenida del Libertador), which has a fine collection of ancient Argentine silver and gaucho artifacts. It is open Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8 P.M.

Another is the Isaac Fernández Blanco Museum (Suipacha 1422), which has one of the finest collections of colonial silver in South America; it is open daily from 2 to 7 P.M.

Palermo Park, which is studded with statues and includes two lakes, has many riding and jogging paths as well as formal gardens and several tennis clubs. A favorite spot is the Rosedal, a rose garden on the edge of a lake near the U.S. Embassy.

Stores in the city's main shopping areas — such as those around Florida Street, Arenales Street or Avenida Santa Fe — are open all day. They do not close for lunch. Leather clothes or goods are of excellent quality and the prices are cheap by international standards. Here are some examples: handbags from \$30 to \$50, jackets from \$130 to \$150 (if suede, \$170 to \$200), woman's suede suit about \$310, leather skirts about \$100, pants \$100, a suitcase about \$155.

A good variety of leather clothes and goods can be found at Casa Lopez, which has four locations: two on Plaza San Martín (at the end of Florida Street), two on Florida Street and one at the Sheraton Hotel. Also on Florida Street is Mundo del Cuero (World of Leather) where about 20 or more leather-goods manufacturers have boutiques.

Shoes are also a good bargain. Top-quality shoes range from \$60 to \$100 at Boticelli, Boniface or dozens of other shops on Florida or in other shopping areas.

BUENOS Aires has many professional, but the city lacks great ones. Each of the five-star hotels charges between \$80 and \$100 for doubles and has adequate service.

The old classic, the Plaza (Florida 1005; tel: 311-5011), has a charming location on the Plaza San Martín, but poor laundry service and awful room furniture.

The Sheraton (San Martín 1225; tel: 311-6340 through 311-6349) is a standard international business-class high-rise with a swimming pool and tennis courts.

The Panamericano (Carlos Pellegrini 525; tel: 393-6017 and 393-6092) is the city's newest hotel and similar to the Sheraton.

The Claridge (Tucumán 535; tel: 393-7212 and 393-7312) was an English-style hotel in decline but it is trying to come back through the remodeling of many of its rooms.

The Libertador (Córdoba and Maipú; tel: 392-2095 and 392-8395) is another business-

class hotel with a swimming pool and solarium.

The city's many three-star hotels generally have good service and are a bargain, though telephone calls usually must go through a switchboard. Quoting prices for a double — \$25 will usually suffice — is a favorite occupation among experienced travelers. Visitors should find the Dorá (Maipú 963; tel: 312-7391 through 312-7395), the Lancaster (Córdoba 405; tel: 312-4061 and 311-3021) — decorated with beautiful antiques but lacking air conditioning — and the Plaza Francia (Sciffino 2189; tel: 42-9631) in this category.

The city's restaurants are lively, and rarely bad because the ingredients are always fresh and conditions are sanitary. Beef is the national staple, and because the steaks are range-fed it is superb. A *parrillada* is a charcoal grill, and among the best of the restaurants featuring grilled dishes are La Cabaña (Entre Ríos 436) and Los Afros Locos (one of many large restaurants lining the Costanera, a promenade along the river).

Bife de chorizo is a sirloin, *lomo* is a filet and *asado de tira* is short ribs. Baby beef is generally a two-pound-plus sirloin. A normal sirloin with French fries, salad, crusty bread, mineral water, coffee, dessert and Argentine wine at either of the two costs between \$35 and \$20 a person.

An *asado* has come to mean any barbecue that is prepared in the traditional gaucho style: skewered sides of beef, goat or pig are tilted over an open, charcoal-fueled pit. Try the *asado* at La Estancia (Lavalle 941; tel: 35-0336) or at Don Juan (Roberto Ortiz 1829; tel: 41-5044), at prices similar to parilladas restaurants above.

The best bargains in food can be found at the many small and unpretentious white-tablecloth steakhouses such as Las Delicias Papas Fritas (Maipú 529; tel: 392-9865), where steak costs about \$10.

For international cuisine, Tomo Uno (Las Heras 3766; tel: 801-6253) offers dishes such as lamb in date sauce and a multicolored vegetable mousse. El Refugio del Viejo Conde (Cervino 4453; tel: 773-6907) serves game such as boar. Marienbad (Talcahuano 1207; tel: 44-3412) offers cold soups (such as chery) and a menu that changes with the season.

Clark's, with branches at Sarmiento 645 (tel: 45-1960 and 45-3621) and Junín 1777 (tel: 801-9502), is the traditional high-quality restaurant offering not only a full selection of meat entrees but also a superb appetizer of smoked trout and a main dish of partridge (by advance order).

An Bé Fin (Vicente López 1827; tel: 801-6844) specializes in French dishes such as calf's kidneys in a flaky pastry. El Repesito de San Telmo (Carlos Calvo 242; tel: 34-4473) has decent dishes such as roast duck and its small, cozy setting amid Argentine colonial memorabilia is stunning.

An after-theater or late-night favorite is Edelweiss (Libertad 431; tel: 35-3351) where you can get good omelets and German specialties.

A full dinner at each of the above restaurants runs between \$20 and \$30 a person and reservations are often necessary. A 10-percent tip is common. Restaurants do not open until after 8 P.M.

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Aaron Siskind in Milan

Continued from page 9

district of the early 20th century. Using the classical columns of the theater's colonnade lying in toppled disarray, Siskind was mesmerized by the violence in such destruction.

Siskind had a rough beginning. His beginning lasted until he was about 40. Born of an immigrant Jewish family that emphasized dichotomous virtues of merchant success and humanist education, Siskind squeezed through some loopholes to find satisfaction in writing poetry and listening to music. When he took a job as a teacher in New York City's public schools, he transferred some of those satisfactions to photography.

But there was that insatiable lust for exposing decay and confronting its violence. He kept moving his apartment, sometimes twice a year, often around a corner, all in an

attempt to find something to counteract the death and decay he saw around him.

He found Mark Rothko and Franz Kline, two of the giants of the Abstract Expressionist movement of the early 1940s, living in Greenwich Village. Rothko and Kline were breaking out of established modes of painting. Siskind was experimenting.

But if Siskind was "well on his way" before meeting Kline and Rothko, as he says he was, he also benefited enormously from his associations. He talks of his pictures "tightening up" after seeing Kline's work. Many of Siskind's photos have the same dark brooding power as Kline's paintings.

That dark brooding power stands out against PAC's tall white walls. So do the pictures' ambiguity. That gave Viewers

wonder whether it is standing up, lying on the ground, or leaning against a wall. Photos from the 1950s, '60s, and '70s taken in Peru, St. Louis, Mexico, and other places — all at PAC — build on that ambiguity. Many look like images in a Rorschach ink-blot test. Alternately reading the white and black spaces as the most important, viewers sense an image's whimsy and lift, then its darkness and foreboding.

How do these photos fare at PAC — that residue of the past mixed with Milan's penchant for modern design? It is worth a trip. If you are there in the opening days of the show, ask Siskind who plans to be there. Otherwise, look at the pictures and see if you can catch their roar as it fleshes out some of PAC's sweeping spaces.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1984

TRAVEL

Luring Europeans to the U.S.

by Ronald Katz

PARIS — When Tom Freear flies from Paris to the United States this Christmas he will visit six American cities for less than it would cost him to fly from Paris to Geneva.

Freear, general counsel to a French commodities trading firm, will be using TWA's TWAIR Pass, one of a series of cut-rate packages airlines have put together to lure European travelers onto the competitive North Atlantic route.

TWA's package, bitterly resented by other North Atlantic carriers, allows a European resident to purchase a ticket to visit up to eight American cities for 999 French francs (the Paris price, or about \$107) provided he also flies trans-Atlantic on TWA. "A metro ticket in the sky," says one Pan Am official scornfully.

The TWA plan is only one of several offered by U.S. airlines in their quest to fill unused seats during the regularly flat winter travel season. Each has its own conditions and travelers would do well to read the print before settling on a final choice.

The travel packages generally fall into two categories: those that allow unlimited mileage within the United States for a designated period with no advance itinerary required; and those that enable a traveler to make a fixed number of stops — 4, 6, 8 or 12 — provided he flies all or part of his itinerary in advance. The second option gives passengers the security of guaranteed reservations for all flights, a soothing feature during the holiday season. Still, the demarcation line between the various packages can be maddeningly vague. Some examples:

Unlimited mileage tickets: For passengers who prefer flexibility — the freedom to fly any day to any city (provided it's in the airline's network) — Delta and Republic Airlines offer an unlimited-mileage ticket for up to 30 days on their flights within the continental United States. The Delta "stand-by-pass" offers space-available seats on all of Delta's U.S. flights for \$345. There are no limits on the number of flights one can take nor on the number of times a passenger can fly in or out of a particular city. However, since the ticket is a standby, the traveler takes his chances during peak periods and holidays. This writer used the pass to visit nine U.S. cities last summer and experienced only minimal difficulties on late-afternoon flights, Fridays and Mondays. (Note: the ticket price goes up to \$445 on Jan. 1.)

Republic Airlines has a travel pass with many of the same features as Delta's. The price until Jan. 1 is \$370. Republic has a somewhat more extensive route network in the West — and also has the virtue of being the only major carrier to fly to Grand Canyon Airport — but has fewer flights a day from which to choose. Neither airline requires that the trans-Atlantic portion of the flight be on any particular airline, so a passenger can book a cheap charter over and over again. Eastern Airlines has perhaps the most complicated arrangement with 4-, 6- and 12-city stopovers, though the 6- and 12-stopover fares are substantially higher if the traveler does not take one of five participating airlines trans-Atlantic. Moreover, Air France, which participates in the Eastern 6-stop plan, has refused to join the 12. Confused?

There is also the problem of "blackout periods" or periods during which the bare-glass windows are not applicable. United Airlines, which offers four U.S. cities for \$369 and eight for \$469 does not offer the fares from Dec. 19 to Jan. 6. Eastern has a blackout on flights to Florida from Dec. 21 to 23, and leaving Florida Dec. 29 and 30 and the first two days in January. TWA has no

blackout period, nor do Delta, American or Pan Am. Otherwise, all airlines plan to offer the various packages at advertised rates through March 31, 1985.

Some carriers offer flights outside the continental United States as part of the package, though at slightly higher prices. Pan Am, for example, flies in Hawaii as part of its four-stop plan for \$629 (as opposed to \$569 for the continental U.S.); American also has Hawaii for \$619 if one flies American or Air France on the trans-Atlantic route; and Eastern's stopover prices are good in the United States and Canada. For \$649, Western Airlines, which features a dense route structure in the West, will also allow the traveler to visit such exotic watering holes as Acapulco, Puerto Vallarta, and Mazatlán in Mexico, as well as Fairbanks and Anchorage in Alaska.

THE various stopover plans are meant for travelers who can plan their vacations with some precision. But travelers should know what penalties they will suffer if unforeseen developments occur.

If there is merely an alteration of the flight date, airlines will not generally charge to make the change. But if the traveler decides to change a destination or the order of his destinations, he will have to have his entire ticket invalidated and face a charge ranging from \$25 at Eastern to \$50 at Delta and United. Most airlines, in fact, require the traveler to fill in his full itinerary in advance but allow him to leave the dates blank, with the total ticket being valid for 90 days.

Americans visiting or having friends in Europe may wonder if they are eligible to purchase the cut-price tickets here and use them on returning to the United States. The answer is legally no: the traveler must be a European resident, and, though controls vary, airlines do conduct spot checks. For all international discount flights, there is another cardinal rule: know your airline's route network. A traveler wishing to go from San Francisco to Seattle, for example, may be reluctant to choose Delta, since that airline can only fly between those two cities via Dallas, 2,000 miles away.

For the unadventurous traveler, the airline packages may conjure up images of bargain-hunters sitting around glassy-eyed in airports. But Tom Freear speaks warmly of a kind of airline subculture in the United States, hardy wayfarers of many nations using the airlines much as the early explorers journeyed in square-riggers to discover the new world. "It brings back the romance of air travel," says Freear.

Freear, a bachelor, recalls a personal experience. On his last trip to New York, he telephoned a woman in San Francisco and asked her to dinner. When she accepted, he hopped a cab to Kennedy Airport and, using Republic Airlines stand-by pass, flew 3,000 miles to the West Coast where he and his friend watched the sunset from the top of the Mark Hopkins Hotel and had a candlelight meal. In a few hours he had flown back to New York.

"The whole trip was less grueling than a rush-hour subway ride to Brooklyn," Freear said.

New Mabuhay Class. A business class service for a full economy fare.



**Thursday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices

Tables include the nationwide prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

3%	2%	BAT	12%	3%	15%	3%	3%	3%	3%
7%	2%	BDM	.15	5	21	6	29%	21%	20%
7	3%	BSN				11%	10%	4%	4%
7%	6%	BTK				21	8	9%	+
9%	7%	Bodder	.40	42	12	21	8	9%	9%
9%	7%	Bokker	.16	1.5		16	8	8%	8%
7%	7%	BoldWS	.32	3.6		16%	8%	8%	8%
8	3%	BolWV				9	5%	5%	5%
24%	21	BonFd				2	23%	23%	23%
10	6%	BnikBd	.49	49		71	23%	74%	6%
5%	3%	Borco	.40		57	33	3%	3%	3%
6%	24%	BorsEn				47	4%	4%	4%
6%	4%	BorvRG				49	4%	4%	4%
11%	11%	Bosch	.34	2.8	23	57	12%	12%	12%
5%	2%	Bosch				41	3%	3%	3%
2%	2%	Bosch				3	2%	2%	2%
5%	2%	BottmA				26	2%	2%	2%
50	24%	Bova	.10			96	24%	24%	24%
29%	19%	BorgBr	.32	1.5		26	24%	24%	24%
30%	12	BicCp	.49	2.1		54	24%	24%	24%
13%	7%	Bilf	.49	49		144	24%	24%	24%
6	4%	Bilftrt	.15	29	7	10	23	23%	23%
24%	19%	BinkWV	1.00	43	13	124	14%	14%	14%
77%	14%	BirkR				45	23%	23%	23%
12%	12%	Bisense				42	14%	14%	14%
14%	9%	Bisense				17	14%	14%	14%
14%	9%	Bisense				12	14%	14%	14%
17%	10%	Bisense				16	14%	14%	14%
17%	10%	Bisense				17	14%	14%	14%
32	17%	Bisense				26	25%	25%	25%
24%	13%	Bisense				25	25%	25%	25%
4%	3	Bisense				19	14%	14%	14%
12	12%	Bonne				119	31%	31%	31%
79%	5%	Bonne	.44	27	13	224	14%	14%	14%
33%	21%	Bronch	2	60		59	8%	8%	8%
16%	10%	Brown	2	6		249	24%	24%	24%
37%	23%	Brown	.86	13	7	126	13%	13%	13%
37%	23%	Brown	.86	21	10	441	28%	28%	28%
41%	3%	Brown	40	113		25	31%	31%	31%
22%	13%	Brown	.50	17	7	303	4%	4%	4%
C									
33%	22%	CDI				8	1	33	33
14%	10%	CHB				25	11%	11%	11%

12 Month High/Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	S/s	100g High	Low	Quot.	Chg.
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	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Siz. 100s	High	Low	Qual.	Close
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143	10%	Perini c			33	1	1256	1246	1246	
124	2	Peri w			100	336	324	324		

1111	2222	3333	4444	5555	6666	7777	8888	9999

Thursdays	AMEX	Closing				
Vol. at 4 P.M.	4,870,000					
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	5,250,000					
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street						
12 Month High Stock Div. Yld. PE Sls. 100s High Low Last Chg.	Close					
A						
7/4 3% ADI n	18	74	61/4	61/4	61/4	- 4
5/6 1/4 AIC Ph	12	1	3	1	1	- 1
1/2 1/2 AICLb n	20	18	11	6	11/4	- 1/4
1/2 1/2 AMC	12	10	10	5	5	- 1/2
2/5 2% AM Int w/	59	3	23	23	23	- 1/2
7/5 5% ATI	25	25	25	25	25	- 1/2
7/5 5% ATTFin 4.60% 6.7	65	60/4	48/4	48/4	48/4	- 1/2
1/2 8% ActionP	32	34	19	15	15	- 1/2
9/4 5% Action	39	76/4	13/4	13/4	13/4	- 1/2
3/6 7% Adm wt	165	51/4	5	5	5	- 1/2
2/5 2% AdmRsl s	14	4	2	2	2	- 1/2
2/4 4% Adobe	24	15	11	16	15	- 1/2
2/5 15% AdHsp	44	25	7	7	7	- 1/2
7/4 6% AdlExp	30	17	14	12	12	- 1/2
5/6 3% Adlomo	24	25	25	25	25	- 1/2
1/2 7% Adlbow	20	25	25	25	25	- 1/2
2/4 5% Adlholn	28	4	14	12	12	- 1/2
7/4 7% Adlex w/	11	12	12	12	12	- 1/2
9/2 2% Adlrdhl	29	15	10	10	10	- 1/2
7/4 7% Admco	28	15	10	10	10	- 1/2
1/2 4% Admco A	8	8	8	8	8	- 1/2
6/4 6% Admco B	14	108	6	5	5	- 1/2
7/4 4% Admco C	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
2/4 2% Admco D	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco E	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco F	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 2% Admco G	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco H	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco I	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco J	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco K	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco L	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco M	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco N	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco O	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco P	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco Q	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco R	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco S	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco T	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
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7/4 1/2 Admco V	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco W	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco X	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco Y	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco Z	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco AA	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
7/4 1/2 Admco BB	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
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7/4 1/2 Admco FF	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
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7/4 1/2 Admco MM	14	74	52	52	52	- 1/2
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7/4 1/2 Admco MM	14	74	52	52	52</	

推進

At home in the world's markets.

These Japanese characters mean "working together." They also stand for cooperation and close partnership - the essence of Bayer's objectives, not only in "The Land of the Rising Sun" but also throughout the world.

Bayer has been forging ever-stronger links with Japan for a century. Today 12 trading and manufacturing companies supply nearly all sectors of the Japanese economy.

Bayer products are found in all walks of life: protecting the rice crops in the paddy fields, preventing and curing diseases in humans and animals, helping the motor industry build efficient and stylish cars.

In 1983, Bayer's sales in Japan rose to DM 1.5 billion, and market share will continue to increase in this, the world's second largest market for chemical products after the United States. Japan has developed into a focal point of the company's Far East-

ern business activities, which are now comparable in significance to Bayer's operations in Europe and other key areas such as the United States and Brazil.

Bayer is one of the world's leading chemical companies, with 175,000 employees, some 400 subsidiaries, affiliates and agencies abroad, and 100 manufacturing plants in all parts of the globe.

A forward-looking company, Bayer allocates substantial funds for research and development - DM 1.7 billion in 1983 - and employs a total staff of 12,850 in this area.

As many as 10,000 products are sold under the Bayer cross trademark. Pharmaceuticals and crop protection agents help preserve life and health and reduce suffering and hunger. Whether it be plastics or synthetic rubber, man-made fibres or dyestuffs, films or magnetic tapes, Bayer products are an essential part of our daily life.

Highlights

1984 During the first six months, turnover grew by 18.4 per cent to DM 219 billion. Profit before tax rose by 72.9 per cent to DM 1,487 million. Bayer World turnover will exceed DM 40 billion in 1984.

Bayer AG turnover increased by 15.5 per cent to DM 8.64 billion. Profit before tax rose by 30.2 per cent, reaching DM 660 million.

1983 Turnover Bayer World: DM 37.34 billion.
Share of production abroad and exports: 76.8%

Turnover Bayer AG: DM 14.65 billion, Export

Bayer World capital investment: DM 1.87 billion, of which DM 966 million in West Germany.

After-tax profits: Bayer World DM 754 million; Bayer AG DM 504 million

Dividend 1983: DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal.

For further information on Bayer, please contact
Bayer AG, Public Relations Department, D-5090
Leverkusen, West Germany or Bayer U.K. Ltd.,
Public Relations Department, Strawberry Hill,
Newbury/Berkshire RG13 1JA,
Great Britain.



Bayer
Aktiengesellschaft
Leverkusen

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Japan Firms See Profit Rise

Reuters

TOKYO — Hitachi Ltd. and Toshiba Corp., two leading Japanese electronics companies, both forecast record parent company after-tax profits in the year ending March 31, 1985.

Toshiba said Thursday that its forecast was based on increased sales of video tape recorders, office automation equipment and electronic components. Hitachi cited continued high sales of video tape recorders and electronic products, including semiconductors and computers.

The general manager of Hitachi's accounting controls department, Hiroshi Morita, predicted parent company profit of a 101 billion yen (\$413 million) on sales of a record 3.04 trillion yen, compared to the record profit of 83.42 billion yen and sales of 2.648 trillion yen in 1983-84.

Toshiba said its parent company profit would reach 72 billion yen, up from the earlier estimated 68 billion and the record 50.24 billion yen set last year. Sales in 1984-85 were estimated at 2.55 trillion yen.

ICI Says Profits Up 69% During Third QuarterBy Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A weak pound helped push profit up 69 percent in the third quarter at Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, Britain's biggest chemical company.

ICI reported Thursday that pre-tax profit in the quarter totaled £248 million (\$303 million), a figure at the high end of forecasts and an increase over the £147 million for the like period in 1983. ICI shares gained 6 pence Thursday to close at 676 pence.

Net profit totaled £149 million, up 107 percent, on sales of £2.47 billion, a gain of 40 percent.

For 1984's first nine months, ICI showed pretax profit of £780 million, up 75 percent. Net profit gained 79 percent to £644 million, while sales totaled £7.27 billion, up 19 percent.

The weak pound, down 14 percent against the dollar from the average in 1983's third quarter, helped spur ICI exports and pro-

duced gains from the translation of overseas profit into pounds. The company's interests include pharmaceuticals, fibers, petrochemicals and paint.

At the same time, the third quarter showed only a small seasonal drop in demand. Chemical sales volume was 3 percent below the level of the traditionally stronger second quarter. A year earlier, the seasonal drop was 7 percent.

This year's strength reflected the growing importance of ICI's drug sales, which are strong for seasonal reasons in the third quarter, said John Doree, an analyst at Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co. He also cited the recent introduction of ICI's Tenamycin heart drug in Japan, improvement in agrochemicals and strong chemical demand in West Germany after the end of the metal workers' strike.

Despite Coleco's denials, analysts said they saw the move as a prelude to the company's exit from the market. "It is a logical deduction to assume that Coleco is trying to rid itself of inventory," said Barbara Dalton Russell, a vice president and analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "They are doing it in a way that also risks them of software free."

Looking to 1985, stockbrokers are more divided. De Zoete & Beran forecasts pretax profit of £1.1 billion, but W. Greenwell & Co. sees a drop to 290 million.

Aero-Gerar N.V., the Belgian photographic equipment manufacturer, said it has acquired a 5-percent stake in Matrix Corp. of Northvale, New Jersey, which makes medical equipment. The

Coleco Reduces Price of Adam Home Computer

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coleco Industries said that it had effectively reduced the wholesale price of its Adam home computer from \$650 to \$475. The move renewed speculation that the company planned to abandon the system after Christmas.

Coleco officials, also Wednesday, denied the reports that they would drop the system. "We are definitely not getting out of the Adam business," said Morton Haudel, the company's executive vice president.

The system was plagued with reliability problems last year and sales have slowed since.

The price cut would not necessarily cost the company \$175 a unit. Coleco officials said they planned to continue to charge \$650, but to give retailers \$175 worth of software free.

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The company has experienced a substantial recovery from the most difficult quarter in its history," Mr. Popejoy said.

As of Sept. 30, American Savings had deposits of \$18.18 billion,

FCA Reports Slim Gain After Heavy 1st-Half Loss

The Associated Press

down from \$25.02 billion three months earlier.

■ **First Chicago Write-Offs**
The chairman of First Chicago Corp., which had extraordinary loan losses of \$279 million in the third quarter, said Wednesday the massive write-offs were a one-time event and there are no lingering, unreported problems in the big bank company's loan portfolio.

Barry Sullivan told The Washington Post that the bank company, with \$38 billion in assets, is taking steps to ensure that it comes to grips earlier with problem loans at the bank. First National Bank of Chicago is the holding company's principal subsidiary.

At present, bank-to-bank ratios comparing orders to shipments in the industry — a leading index of the soundness of semiconductor companies — have plunged to their lowest level in four years, according to the Semiconductor Industry Association, which is based in California.

There is also growing concern that new factories planned during the boom of 1983 will soon start to generate large volumes of 16, 64 and 256K chips, resulting in a glutted market.

Mr. Franz believes, however, that there is greater risk in waiting idly for an increase in demand while Japanese and U.S. competitors continue their investments.

"If you really want to close the time lag between European semiconductor makers and their American and Japanese competition, you have to take the risk of starting on the next generation of chip before today's chip has run its full course," he said.

Under the eight-year arrangement, Den Norske Creditbank and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. each will book \$10 million and Bergen Bank will book \$60 million.

The loan consolidates some \$123.5 million of previous credits to Norwegian-Caribbean and extends new funds to finance its recent acquisition of Royal Viking Line, a San Francisco-based cruise line. An official with Den Norske said the loan margins.

Norwegian-Caribbean was formed last spring in a reorganization of the family-owned Kloster Reideri A/S shipping group. Separate companies were formed for the group's cruise and bulk cargo operations. During the summer, Norwegian-Caribbean acquired Royal Viking from two other Norwegian shipping companies.

Norwegian-Caribbean's fleet of five vessels, based in Miami, includes the SS Norway, the world's largest cruise ship, which was launched as the SS France.

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Johannes Matthey PLC said agreement has been reached on a revised refinancing scheme

BUSINESS PEOPLE

**Banque Misr
Opens in Paris**By Brenda Hargett
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Banque Misr of Cairo has begun expanding internationally with the opening of a branch in Paris.

Esmam El-Ahmad was named general manager of the new branch.

He had been in the bank's Cairo head office as general manager of the planning department. Serving as deputy general manager is Mostafa Nader, who was chief manager of foreign relations and dealing room, overseas branch, in Cairo.

Morgan Grenfell & Co., the London-based merchant bank, has named Christopher Reeves chairman, following the death of Bill Mackworth-Young. Mr. Reeves, 48, has been chief executive and deputy chairman of the bank since 1980.

International Harvester Co. has appointed David T. Shelby corporate vice president, product devel-

opment and technical services. He moves to the farm-equipment maker's head office in Chicago from Paris, where he was corporate vice president and general manager, European operations.

Bristol-Myers Co. has named Sidney Drazen a vice president of its Clairol hair-care division, and president of Clairol Canada. Mr. Drazen was general manager, Australasia, and vice president of the Asia and Australasia division of the Bristol-Myers International Group.

Bristol-Myers is a New York-based maker of toiletries, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and household and nutritional products.

Jumex SA has named Johan I. Westman managing director, succeeding Franz Voglauer, who was appointed a consultant on matters concerning capacitors in the Asea group. Succeeding Mr. Westman as managing director of Asea Kon-

densator GmbH is Peter Knoll. Formerly, Mr. Knoll was with ITT Components, West Germany, as manager for the development of capacitors. Asea Jurnet, which is based in Belgium, and Asea Kabel AB, Stockholm, itself part of the Swedish electrical and electronic engineering group Asea AB.

Sinclair Research Ltd. has named Jan Tycka business-development manager for East Europe, a new post for the British maker of personal computers. Before joining Sinclair, Mr. Tycka was a freelance consultant for export marketing.

Kora-Ferry International, a U.S.-based executive-search firm, has named Frederik Walterscheid managing director for West Germany. Mr. Walterscheid, who is based in Frankfurt, was president of Continental Sweets Co., a Belgian confectionery concern.

Phibro-Solomon

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3rd Quarter 1984 1983 1982 1981 1980 1979 1978 1977 1976 1975 1974 1973 1972

light up the sky — the distant glow of Niagara. It has been preceded in the book by more other images of light, of deadly fire, and of sinister incandescence. But until this point, "Empire of the Sun" could reasonably be thought to refer, first and foremost, to the Empire of the Rising Sun. Subsequently it takes on a more general and more threatening significance.

The detail of life both in the city and in the camp is brilliantly rendered by Ballard, and its swift, economic strokes where there could easily have been clutter, with a plain line and where rhetoric would have been cumbersome, and binding all together is a set of thoughts which we are made to enter into half-thoughts and feelings, into his self-delusion, his eagerness, his confusion, his schooling, his forced coming of age.

Much of the time he seems to be living through a dream. The newsmen he writes, the fast-head movies are one of the sources where death is commonplace, and the dead between the living and the dead become blurred. There are moments when Jim Ballard thinks that he is nothing, perhaps he is dead already. — "The simple truth known to everyone."

When he feels himself being dragged down, where his reassessments him, in the face of the Japanese, their armament in particular, he wishes he could have taken part in the war, turned out to be a death fantasy, and he begins to act out his fears, and comforts himself with the vision of himself as a kamikaze pilot.

But in the real world, it is a service to a company — when it is applied to the Japanese, their armament in particular, it is a source of intelligence and resources he wants to lost. At the beginning of the book most of Ballard's computing a manual called "How to Win," began the 71st minute game that allowed Liverpool to regain the lead when Rush stabbed in.

When he feels himself being dragged down,

Rush Scores 3 Goals In Liverpool Victory

United Press International

LONDON — Striker Ian Rush saved a hat trick in only his second game after returning from an injury to help title-holder Liverpool to a 3-1 first-leg victory over Benfica of Portugal in the second round of the Champions Cup here Wednesday night. The return match will be played Nov. 7.

Rush knocked in his first in the 44th minute, after a fine run by Mark Lawrenson, but Benfica equalized in the 51st when Gary Gillespie lost the ball to Miranida Diamantino, who drew Bruce Grobbelaar and chipped the ball past the Liverpool goal.

Craig Johnson, substituting for John Wark, began the 71st minute game that allowed Liverpool to regain the lead when Rush stabbed in.

What he feels himself being dragged down,

the European Soccer

Ronnie Whelan's errant shot. The third goal, six minutes later, was a carbon copy — Whelan misplaying a Johnson pass but Rush applying the finishing touch for his 12th goal in 20 European matches.

Rush scored 49 goals last season, when Liverpool won the Champions Cup, the English League and England's Milk Cup. Without him for this season's first 10 matches, Liverpool had slipped to 17th — six places from the bottom — in England's First Division. But it rose to the occasion Wednesday at Anfield, where it has lost only three European matches in 20 seasons.

Commented Liverpool manager Joe Fagan: "What a difference one man makes. Apart from his knowledge of being in the right place, Rush was always ready to tackle back and take pressure off defenders."

Benfica are a good side and will be a different proposition over there," Fagan said of the return-leg match in Lisbon. "But Benfica must remember that in two weeks time Rush will be fitter."

Juveans of Italy, one of Liverpool's main challengers for the trophy, downed Grasshoppers of Switzerland, 2-0, on goals by Beniamino Vignola and Paolo Rossi during a two-minute first-half span. Playing at home, French champion Bordeaux downed Dynamo Bucharest of Romania, with West German international Dieter Müller scoring the game's only goal in the 35th minute.



What a difference one man makes' — Rush back in form.

Servette of Switzerland, 2-1, in Greece.

Brothers Karl-Heinz and Michael Rummenigge both scored in their team's victories.

Michael scored for Bayern Munich in a 4-1 Cup Winners' victory over Trakia Plovdiv; Karl-Heinz, the West German captain, tallied for Inter Milan in its 3-0 UEFA Cup decision over the Glasgow Rangers.

The biggest shock in UEFA Cup play was the 3-1 victory posted by NK Rijeka of Yugoslavia over once-mighty Real Madrid of Spain. Adriano Pegic had two of the visitors' three goals. Real Madrid, six

times European champion in the 1950s and '60s, was outplayed throughout by the home team, which is on the verge of knocking out one of the biggest names in European soccer. Five Spanish clubs, including Barcelona, were eliminated in the first rounds of the European competitions.

UEFA Cup titlist Tottenham, 2-1, in an away match against Bruges of Belgium. Substitute Clive Allen, returning from an injury and a suspension, scored a late goal, after Glenn Hoddle was sent off for two bookable offenses. Allen's tally might be enough to see Tottenham through after the second leg.

The New Jersey Nets grew up last season. After a 26-29 start, New Jersey won 19 of its final 25 games and eliminated the 76ers in the

Bruins Pull Out of Slump by Defeating Blues, 4-1

The Associated Press

ST. LOUIS — Although the National Hockey League season is only seven games old, Ken Linseman said it was a must-win game. "We needed this win bad," said Linseman, whose two goals helped the Boston Bruins break a three-game losing streak and defeat the St. Louis Blues, 4-1, Wednesday night.

We were just shellshocked in Edmonton, we didn't play well in Calgary, we played well in Winnipeg and lost," said Linseman of the Bruins'

NHL Focus

early-season skid. "We sustained

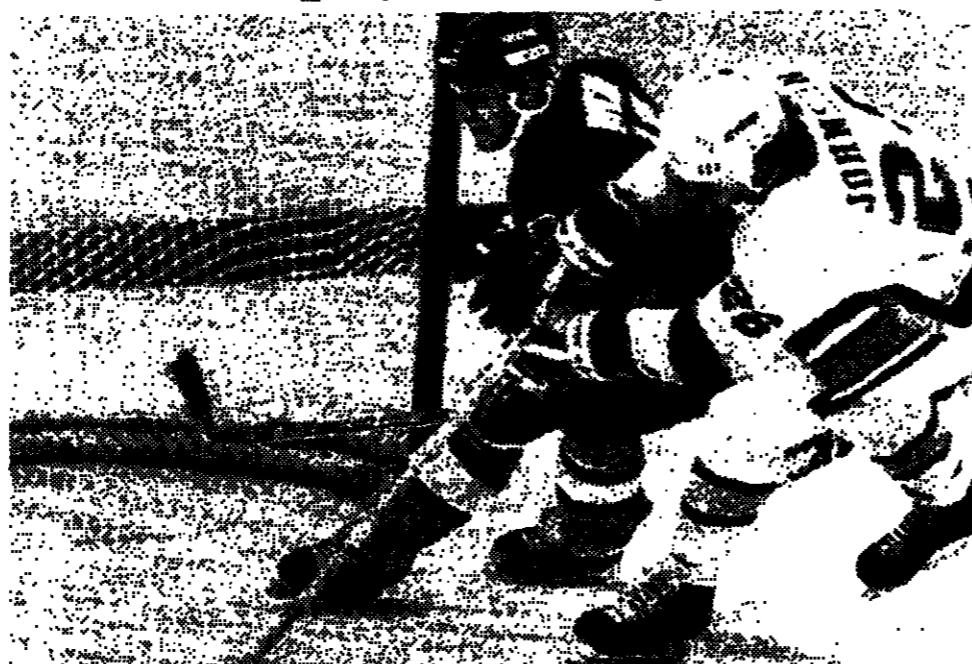
pressure the entire game tonight and that helped. We played the body well, and that was the key."

Elsewhere, Toronto trounced Detroit, 6-1; Chicago nailed Vancouver, 9-3. New Jersey downed Pittsburgh, 5-2; Winnipeg beat Hartford, 8-4, and Edmonton and Washington tied, 3-3.

The Bruins made two trades in the hours before Wednesday's game, acquiring wings Charlie Simmer from Los Angeles and Louis Sleigher from Quebec. Simmer, noted for his offense, played against the Blues but did not figure in the scoring. The 26-year-old Sleigher is 5-foot-11 and 200 pounds (180 meters, 90.7 kilograms). In 44 games for the Nordiques last year, he posted 15 goals and 19 assists and had 32 penalty minutes. Sleigher was expected to join the Bruins in Boston on Thursday.

Perhaps the trades woke up the rest of the squad, which smothered the St. Louis attack with fierce checking that allowed only 16 shots at goals. Pete Peeters. At the other end, Rick Wamsley faced 21 shots.

Bruin Coach Gerry Cheevers said his team beat the Blues to the



With Rick Wamsley caught away from the St. Louis goal, Terry Johnson just barely kept Boston's Mark Reed from scoring an empty-netter in Wednesday's first period. Right-checking throughout helped the Bruins end a three-game losing streak with a 4-1 decision.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Davis Cup Final Is Set for Dec. 16-18

LONDON (AP) — The 1984 Davis Cup final between the United States and Sweden will take place Dec. 16-18 in Göteborg's Scandinavium, the International Tennis Federation announced Thursday.

Thomas Halberg, ITF director of men's tennis, announced the final decision after weeks of wrangling between the two countries about the date for the climax of the world's premier international men's team tennis competition.

Geoff Courtall and Tom Farmer each had a goal and an assist for the winners, who improved to 3-4. St. Louis fell to 3-3.

The Bruins took the lead on Courtall's second goal of the year at 15-41 of the first period, a backhander from 15 feet out. Linseman scored 55 seconds later on a goal-mouth tap-in.

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puck, which gave Boston a jump all game. "We started better and we got to the puck better," said Cheevers. "When you get to the puck better, you will have success."

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OBSERVER

Presidential Readership

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The third Reagan-Mondale debate quickly turned into a quarrel about presidential readership after Walter Mondale charged that Ronald Reagan was incapable of finishing all seven volumes of Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past."

Mondale denied, however, that he was trying to exploit the age issue by suggesting the president was too old to read Proust all the way to the end.

"Any man with a life expectancy of 125 years can easily finish the book without ever giving up much television," Mondale said. "The fact is that the president, after four years in office, still hasn't applied himself to the problem and, hence, hasn't yet opened Volume One."

"It's obviously come as a surprise to Mr. Mondale," retorted the president, "but I have spent the entire weekend reading several pages of Volume Two that is an incredibly sensitive passage where young Marcel worries for the first time that Gilberte may not invite him to a tea party."

In that case, Mondale reported, perhaps the president would explain why his administration had let the CIA publish a manual advising Nicaraguan rebels to place Proust's masterpiece on the bedside tables of decent Nicaraguans as well as leftists.

"I like old, doddering President Reagan," said Mondale, "but the fact is he has so little respect for Marcel Proust that he stands by ineffectually while the CIA uses Proust to make its enemies read themselves to death."

Reagan said this was typical of the uninformed statements his opponent had been making since childhood because Mondale simply did not bother to do his reading.

He recalled a crucial moment in 1968 when Mondale, then a senator, was unable to distinguish between Settembrini in Thomas Mann's "The Magic Mountain" and Smedryakov in Dostoyevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov."

If Mondale had bothered to read even the cheap journalism of the popular press, Reagan said, he would know that he, the president, had ordered an investigation to discover who in the CIA had proposed using Proust to kill Nicaraguans.

Bristling, Mondale said, "The president is pretty good at mentioning great books of literature like Settembrini and Smedryakov, but I don't hear him mentioning Robert de Saint-Lou or the Duc de Guermantes, and that — admit it, Mr. President — is because you just don't know that they're characters in 'Remembrance of Things Past.'

Reagan, he charged, treats Marcel Proust "as though he's just another Cabinet meeting," adding, "in these times when America is threatened by forces of illiteracy and ignorance greater than at any time in our history, we cannot afford a president who fails to sleep with mountains of magnificent literature still unread."

At this Reagan smiled his cool, self-confident smile, which the polls show, reminds millions of voters of the cool, self-confident smile of Edmond Dantes in Alexandre Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo."

"I'd simply like to point out — speaking of sleep — that Mr. Mondale campaigned actively against making Anthony Trollope's great 'Barchester Towns' the state novel of Minnesota on grounds — and I quote — that 'I've never been able to get past Page 3 without falling asleep.'

The last thing I wanted to do was to write a book about my father," she recalled on a recent afternoon, sitting in the ordered penthouse room on the East Side of Manhattan where she worked on her book, "Home Before Dark," published by Houghton Mifflin. It is at once a Cheever family reminiscence and an intimate portrait of her father.

Working from 30 volumes of unpublished journals that he left in the care of the family, and from letters and interviews with friends and relatives, she has offered revelations that surprise. They include the vivid depiction of Cheever's 20-year battle with alcoholism and, for the first time, details of his heterosexual and his homosexual affairs.

In addition, the book airs some family secrets of The New Yorker magazine, for which Cheever wrote for 47 years. Miss Cheever, who is married to Calvin Tom-

kins, a New Yorker staff writer, details her father's dissatisfaction not only with the magazine's payment policies but also with what he felt was its lack of accommodation to the direction his fiction was taking.

"The journals gave me his life from a very different perspective," said the 41-year-old Miss Cheever. "He was an alcoholic in a way even I hadn't realized, and he was bisexual."

She "thought of abandoning the project," she said. "I didn't want to be the first to reveal this to the world." She continued writing the book, she said, because "we couldn't suppress it; he was a public figure." She said she "realized that if I didn't do it, someone else would, and they might not do it in as friendly a way." At some point, though, she became a biographer and not a memoirist.

The book had extended the mourning process for him, Ben Cheever, an editor at the Reader's Digest, said. "It would have been nice if the book had come out in five years and not in two," he said, "because I'd be further from him, and further from missing people forget."

Cheever's widow, Mary, is his executor and controls access to his correspondence. "Here I am tarrying with the same brush," he said. "and Susan could just as well say to me that she'd rather not have the letters published."

Friends of the Cheever report that initially some family members expressed dismay when they read the manuscript. Said one friend who preferred not to be named: "Now they feel that fighting in public is unseemly and pointless."

Commented 27-year-old Fred

cheever, "I never thought the affairs amounted to much. I never

thought them seriously. Marriage is a lot more than sexual fidelity."

She did not approve of her daughter's suggestion in the book that she, too, had affairs. "That did offend me," Mrs. Cheever said. "It's not true that I had affairs, and she never even asked me! Oh, it is true that I had one unhappy experience with a man, but that isn't 'affairs.'"

Mrs. Cheever and her sons were

sent copies of the book manuscript to read and all requested that changes be made. Mrs. Cheever said she suggested six pages worth of corrections. Her daughter said she made most of them.

Ben is, at 36, the older brother.

"I love my sister and I do want

her book to be a success, and I

think she's a good writer," he

said. "But in the best of all pos-

ible worlds I'd feel better if the

book had never been written."

Why? "Because I don't think

it's anybody's business," he said,

referring to the revelations about his father. "What was extraordin-

ary about him was not his heavy

drinking or bisexuality, what was

extraordinary to me was that he

was my father and I loved him

and that he was a hell of a good

writer. And I don't like it when

people forget."

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Cheever, a second-year law stu-

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nia at Los Angeles with his wife, Mary:

"I'm sure our friends are report-

ing some incredibly juicy quotes

from me and Ben and mom, but

that doesn't mean we don't like

the book and don't support Susan."

Things that other family members

say have a way of getting back to

you by means of friends they've

told me," said Mrs. Ziegler's

husband, Edward. "I had just

about daily contact with him

through the years, and he was not

portrayed accurately."

Another friend, the writer John

Updike, read Miss Cheever's

book in galleys and let the pub-

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Before Dark" a "beautiful book."

Updike said that Miss Chee-

ver's portrayal of her father that

is "not surprising," Updike said.

Updike said that the author left

behind a "beautiful story" that

rivals his most acclaimed work,

his aunt says.

The 38-year-old unpublished

manuscript is about a bachelor

cousin who lived with his three

spinster sisters in Monroeville, Ala-

abama, where Capote spent much

of his youth, said Marie Rudisill, Ca-

pose, who died last month at age 59

of liver disease complicated by

drug intoxication, probably never

wrote more than the four chapters of

"Answered Prayers" that ap-

peared in Esquire magazine in 1975, Rudisill said in Columbia, South Carolina, Wednesday. She

said he abandoned the expose of his

jet-set friends because he didn't

want to lose their companionship.

"I feel the book was basically a

loving portrait," he said.

Updike said that the book seemed representative of a literary sub-species, the memoirs written

by children of famous au-

thors.

"It's not surprising," Updike said.

Updike said that the children of writers

toy with the idea of becoming

writers and then actually do and

then look about for suitable sub-

jects. And what do they write

about? The old man."

Updike said, "I think it's un-

usual for a daughter, so soon after

the death, to have undertaken so

searching and intimate an analy-

sis of her father, but I think she's

done it with deftness and tact."

PEOPLE

Pedal-Powered Plane Wins Students \$24,000

A group of Massachusetts students who set a man-powered flight speed record of 21 mph in an aluminum and Mylar airplane May 11, was awarded a \$24,000 prize by the Royal Aeronautical Society. They set the record by flying their pedal-powered craft, the Monarch, around a 1,500-yard triangle at Hanscom Field in Bedford, Massachusetts, in 2 minutes 49 seconds. They will travel to London to accept the prize on Dec. 4. "We're really delighted," said John Langford of Atlanta, a co-designer of the plane. The students calculated they spent \$6,200 on materials building the plane at a cost of \$7,300. The plane is now hanging in the gallery of the Boston Museum of Science.



John Cheever with the infant Susan in 1943.

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dent at the University of California at Los Angeles with his wife, Mary:

"I'm sure our friends are report-

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that doesn't mean we don't like

the book and don't support Susan."

The book "is a great work,"

she said. "I had just about

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